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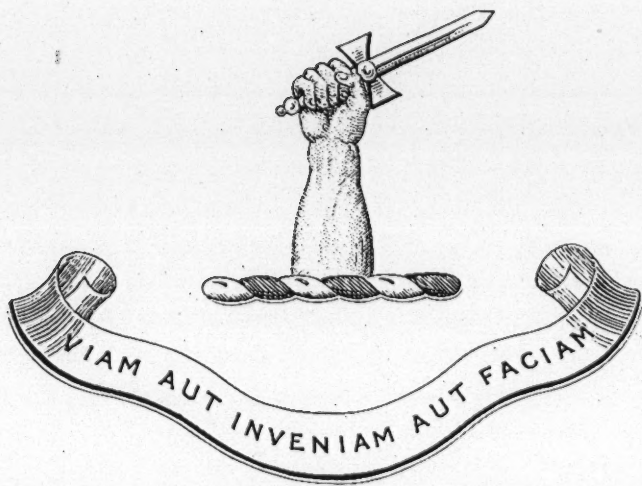




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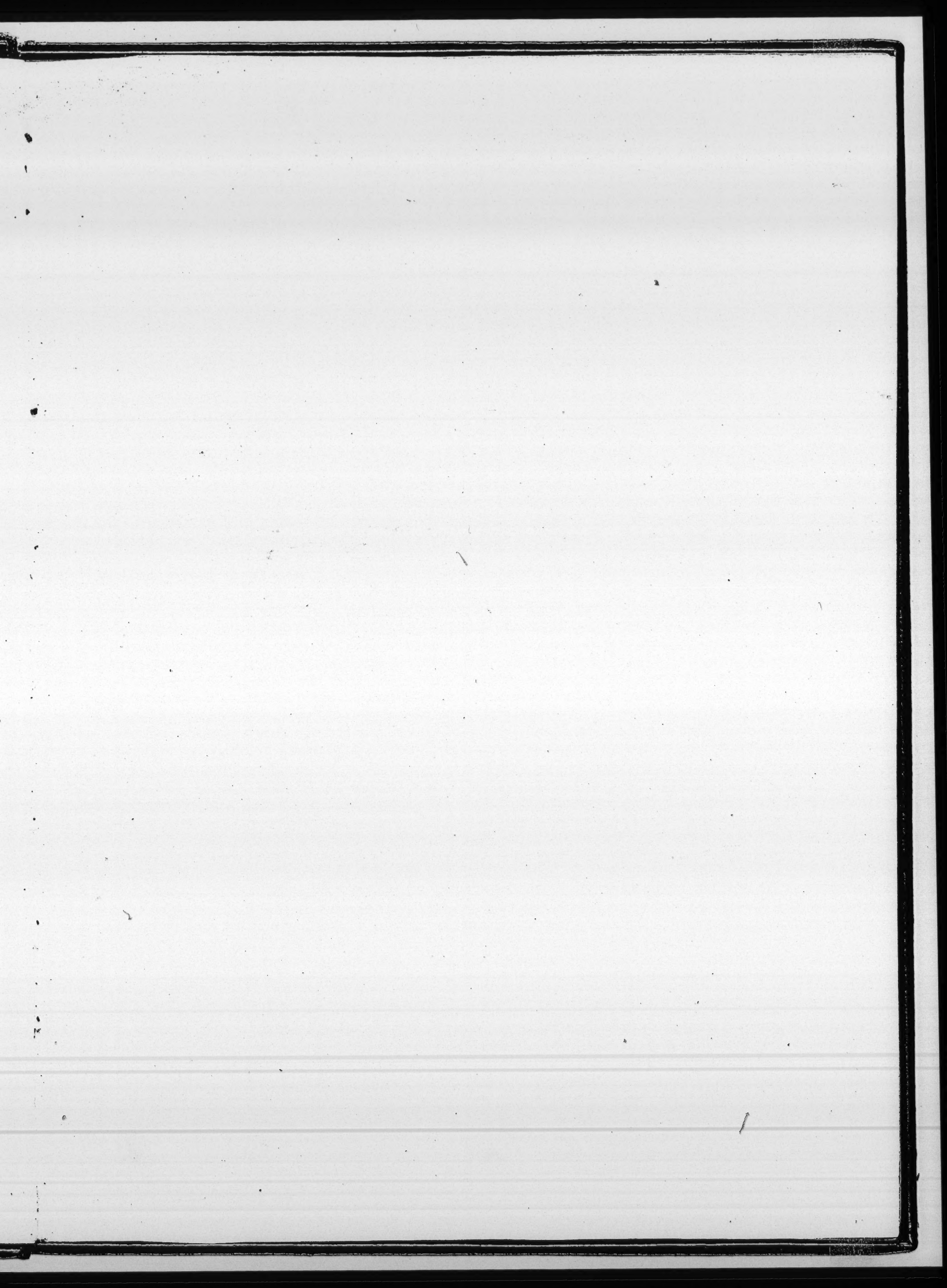


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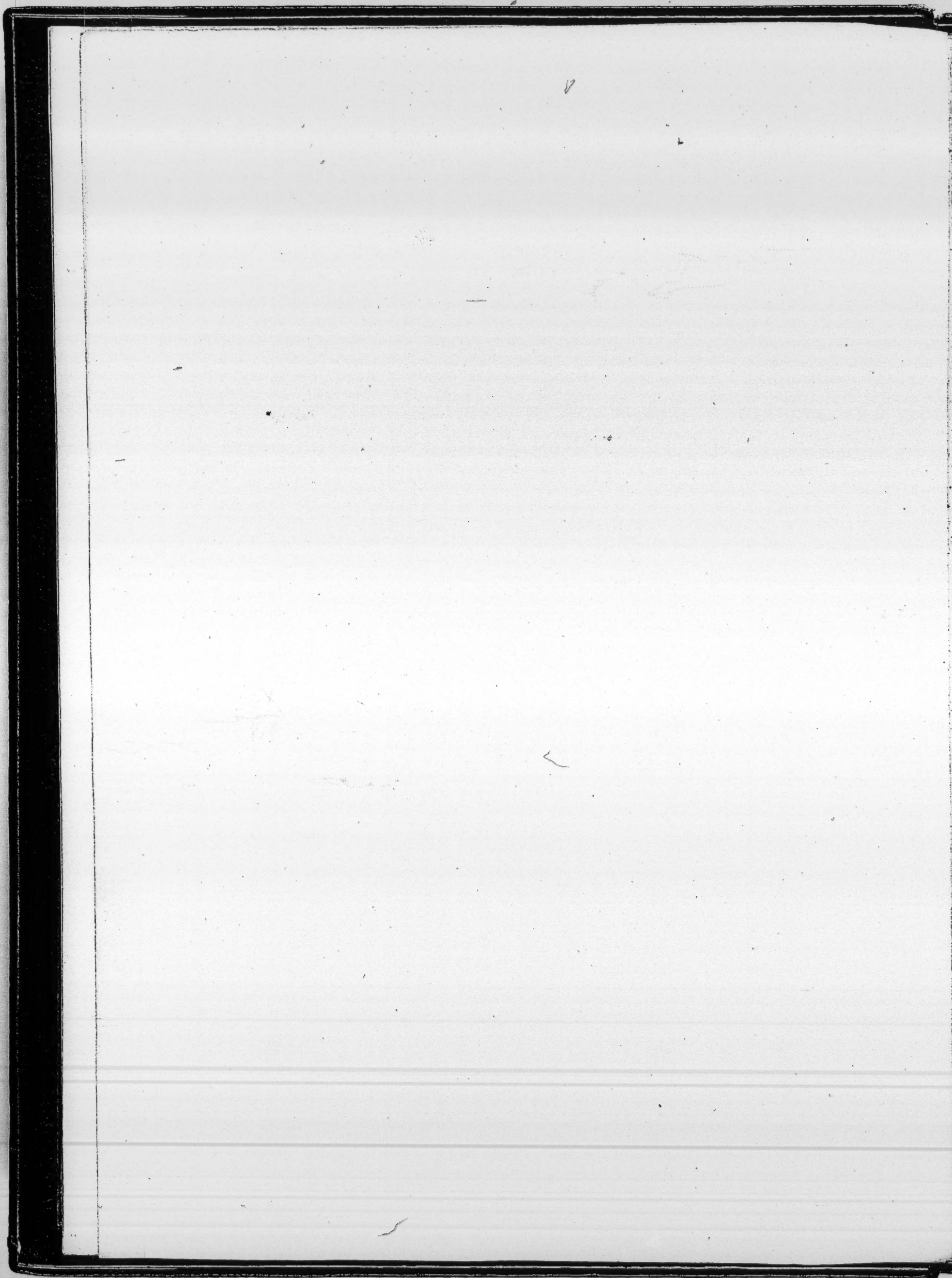


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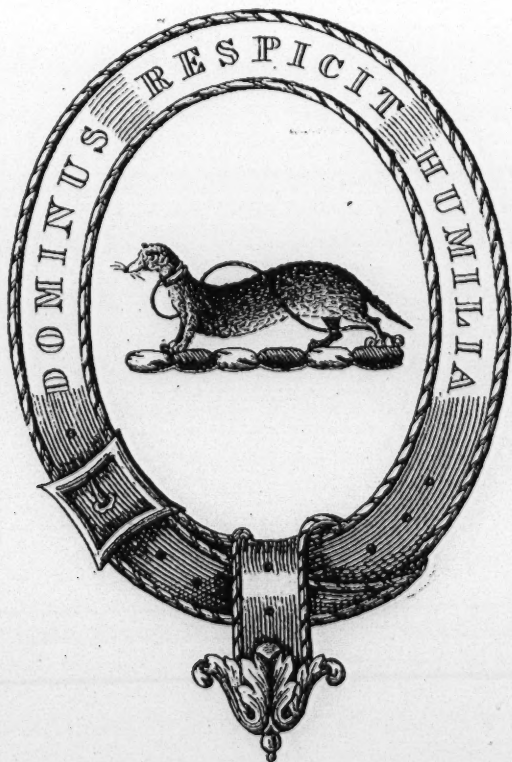


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This volume was commonly called *The Booke of Syr Tristram*.  
I have added the Measures of Blowing in  
Mt temp Eliz. et Jacobus.  
Julian Barnes H III

\*\* Mr. Haslewood in his Bibliographical Notices of  
the Book of St. Albans says, "This I consider the  
earliest edition of the Book of Sir Tristram known."

Ely



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Jan 21 1879







# The booke of hauking

huntyng and fylshyng, wyth all the  
properties and medecynes that  
are necessary to be  
kepte.

Thomas

Jaxon





YALE





**T**he true fourme of keepyng of haukes as  
hath ben vled in tymes past. And fyrst to speake of  
haukes from an egge tyll they bene able  
to be taken.



**H**o to speake of haukes. First thei be  
egges. And after they bene disclosed  
haukes & comonly gothaukes ben dis-  
closed as soone as þ choughes, in so  
place more timely after þ countrey is  
of here & timely bredig. And we shal  
say þ haukes doon eyere & not breed  
in þ woddess. And we shal say that haukes doone drawe  
when they bere tymbryng to theyr nestes, and not they  
build, ne make their nestes. And in the time of their loue  
they call, and not cauke. And we shal saye þ thei trede.  
And when they ben vnclosed and begyn for to fether any  
thing of length: anon by kinde they wil drawe somewhat  
out of the nest, and draw to bowes & com again to their  
nest. And then they ben called bowesses. And after saint  
Margarets Day they flee fro tree to tree. And then they  
ben called braunchers. And then it is time for to take the  
And seven nyghtes before saynt Margaretes Daye and  
seven nyghtes after is the best taking of sparehaukes.

**H**ow ye shal demeane you in taking of haukes &  
with what instrumentes, & how you shal call them.

**W**ho will take haukes: he must haue nettes whiche  
bene called byrnes, & those must be made of good  
small threde, & it had nedde be dyed eyther grene or blew  
for espieng of the hauke. And he must take with him ne-  
dle and threde to ensyle the haukes that bene taken.  
And in this maner they must be ensiled. Take the needle  
and threde: and put it throughe the ouer eye lyd and so



of that other, & make them fast vnder the becke that she see not. Then she is ensyled as she ought to be. Somtise to ensyle them with the nether eye lyd aboue the becke on the head almoste, but that is þ worst way. For of reason the ouerlyd closeth moze iustlye then the neyther, bycause of the largenesse, when she is ensyled: beare her home on thy fyft and cast her on a perche, & let her stande there a nyght and a day. And on that other day toward nyght take and cutte easely the thredes and take them awaye softly for breaking of the eye lyddes. Then softlye & fayre begyn to fede her, & deale easely with her till she wyll lye vpon thy fyft. For it is dzed for hurtynge of her winges. And then the same night after the feeding: wake her al nyght, and on the morow all day, then she wyll be prouynough to be reclaimed. And the fyft meate that she shall eat: let it be hote, and geue her ynough therof.

¶ Howe your hauke maye be drawen to reclaime and the maner of her dyet.

**A**nd if your hauke be harde penned, she may be drawn to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tendre penned: she is not able to be reclaimed. And yf she be a goshauke or tercell þ shall be reclaimed: euer feed her with washt meate at the drawing, and at the reclaiming. But looke it be hote, and in this maner washt it. Take þ meate & go to the water, & strike it vp & down in the water, & wyng the water out, & fede her therewith and she be a braucher. And if it be an eyes: ye must wash the meat cleaner then ye doo to a braucher, & with a linnen clothe wype it and feed her. And euer moze the thyrde daye geue her casting when she is fleeing, if she be a goshauke or tercel in this maner. Take new blanket clothe and cut fyue pallettes therof an ynche longe, and take  
fleche



Nethe and cut fyve morcelles. And with a knyves point make an hole in every morcell. and put therin the pel-  
lettes of clothe. And take a fayre Dishe with water & put  
them therin. Then take the hauke and geue her a morsel  
of hote meate the quātitie of half her supper. Then take  
that, that lyeth in the water and feed her for all night.

¶ How you shall feed your hauke and know her infirmities  
and there be many diuerse of them.

**I**f your hauke be a sparehauke, eter feed her with vn-  
washed meate, and looke that her casting be plumage.  
Then looke it be clene vnder the perche. An on the nexte  
daye ye shall finde the casting vnder the perche, & therby  
ye shall know whether y<sup>e</sup> hauke be clene or not. For some  
pece wyl be yelow, & some grene, & some glaymous, and  
som clere, & if it be yelow: she engēdzeth y<sup>e</sup> frounce, whych  
is an euill that wil rise in the mouth or in the cheke, & yf  
it be greene: she engendzeth the rye, the condicion of this  
euil is this. It wil arise in y<sup>e</sup> head & make y<sup>e</sup> head to swel  
& in the eyen glemous & darke, but it haue helpe it wyl  
downe into the legges & make the legges to rancle, & yf  
it goe fro the legges into y<sup>e</sup> head again: thy hauke is but  
lost, & if it be glaimous & roping, she engēdzeth an euill  
called the crap, that is when an hauke may not muttise,

¶ Marke well your medicines heare folowynge.

¶ A medicine for the frounce in the mouthe,

Take a siluer spone & put the smal ende in the fyre tyl it  
be hote. Thē let hold the hauke, & open her beake & bren  
the sore, & anoynt it with y<sup>e</sup> mary of a goose y<sup>e</sup> hath laine  
longe, & she shalbe whole. And if y<sup>e</sup> frounce be waxed as  
greate as a nutte: then is therin a grubbe, which ye shal  
cut wyth a raser in this maner. Let holde the hauke &  
syt the place where the sore is, & ye shall fynde therin as

¶.iii.

it were



it were þ̄ mawbe of a pigeon, take it out all whole, & take a payze of theres & nit the hole of the soze and make it as fayze as ye may with a linnen clothe, and wipe clene the bloud away, & anoynt the soze with balme foure dayes sayngly, and afterward with pampilion til it be whole.

¶ How the frounce commeth.

¶ The frounce commeth when a man fedeth his hauke with porke or cattes fleshe foure dayes together.

¶ How the rye commeth.

¶ For default of hote meat thys sicknes the rye cometh.

¶ How the cray cometh.

¶ The cray cometh of wasched meat whiche is washed with hote water in the defaute of hote meat. Also it cometh of thzedes which ben in the flesh that the hauke is fed with. For though ye picke the flesh neuer so clene yet ye shall fynde thzedes therein.

¶ When your hauke shall bathe her.

And evermore eche third day let your hauke bathe her durynge the sommer, if it be fayze wether. And once in a weke in winter yf it be fayze wether & not els. And when ye bathe your hauke: ever geue her a morsel of hote meat unwashed, though she be a goshaue.

¶ How ye may cause your hauke to flee with a courage in the mornynge.

If ye wil þ̄ your hauke flee in þ̄ mornynge tide: feed her the night before w̄ hote meat, & washe the same meat in hyne, & woxing out þ̄ water clene, & that shall make her to haue lust & courage to flee in þ̄ mornynge in þ̄ best maner.

¶ How you shall guyde you yf youre hauke be full gozged and ye wolde soone haue a flyght.

If your hauke be full gozged and that ye wolde soone vpon haue a flyght: take foure coznes of whete and put them



thē in a morcell of fleſhe, & geue the ſame morſelles to the hauke, and ſhe wyl caſt anon al that ſhe hath with in her. And anon after that ſhe hath caſt: looke that ye haue a morcell of hote meat to geue her. And yf your hauke be ouer hogged: geue her the ſame medicine.

**A medicine for the tye.**

**T**ake daſpe leues and ſtampe them in a mortar & wyng out the iuice, and with a pen put it in y<sup>e</sup> hauke nares once or twiſe whē y<sup>e</sup> hauke is ſmal gorged. And anon after let her tye, & ſhe ſhalbe whole as a fyſhe.

**O** els take percelve rootes and ſerue her with thē in the ſame maner, and whē ſhe tyeeth, hold rew in your hand with the tyeing, and that ſhall make her woꝝd. But it is peryllous to bleit often that y<sup>e</sup> iuyce ſhal neſpryng in to her even.

**A**lſo & you geue your hauke freſhe butter or mary of hogges y<sup>e</sup> is in the bone of the but of porke, it ſhall make her to caſt water wel at the nars, & it wil kep y<sup>e</sup> nares open. But it wyl make her hatain and proude.

**A medicine for the cray, and more folowe.**

**T**ake & chaufe with your handes y<sup>e</sup> foundament of your hake with warm water a longe tyme, And after y<sup>e</sup> take the pouther of ſaryfrage, or elles the poudre of rewe, and a quantitie of maie butter, & tempre it wel together til they ben euē medled. Thē put it in a litle bore and ſtope it faſt. And as oft a 3 ye feed your hake an whole mele: annoynt her meat a litle ther with, and y<sup>e</sup> ſhall make her to loue meat the better for loue of y<sup>e</sup> oyntment. And it ſhall ſaue her from the cray & frome many other ſckneſſes that gendre oft in a hauke.

**A**lſo take the hot hart of an hogge or of a pygge and feed her two dayes ther with, and ſhe ſhalbe whole.

**Alſo**



¶ Also take porke & wete it in hote mylke of a cowe & feed þ hauke therwith, & that shall make her mute yse at the best wyse. And porke with the marie of the bone of þ butte of porke shall make her mute yse, & feed her wyth bothe togyther. Also use her to fresh butter & it wyll doo the same. Also one mele or two at the most of þ hote liuer of a pigge shall make her muteysewel. Be ware geue her not to gret a gorge therof, for it is a peryllous meate. Also take þ white of an egge, & labour the same in a sponge as well as ye wolde make glayre for red ynke til it be like water, Put þ same in a vessel and let the meat that shall be for her supper ly & stepe therein all the day before, and that nyght feed her therewith. And that whiche shall be for her dyner in þ mornynge let it ly all the nyght, but in any wyse looke that ye haue alway fresh glayre, and yf her feeding be porke it is the better, that is proued.

¶ The kindly termes that belonge to haukes.

**I**n the begynnyng of kyndly speche of the termes that belöng vnto haukes: here mai ye find them. The first is holde fast at all tymes, & specially when she bateth. It is called batig for she bateth w her self most oftē causelesse. The second is rebate your hauke to your fytt, and that is whē your hauke bateth þ lest meeting þ ye cā make w your fist she wil rebate again on your fist. The thyrdis, feed your hauke, & not geue her meat. The.iiii. an hauke snyteth or sueth her beke and not wyppeth her beck. The.v. your hauke iouketh & not slepeth. The.vi. your hauke prouneeth, & not picketh, & she prouneeth not but whē she begyneth at her legges, & fetcheth moysure lyke oule at her tayle, and bawmeth



meth her feete, and straketh the fethers of her wynges  
 thzough her beake. And it is called the note, when that  
 she fetcheth such oyle. And ye shall know that an hauke  
 wold not be let of her propning. For at such time as she  
 propneth: she is lykynge and lusty: & when she hath doon:  
 she will rouse her mightely. And sometyme your hauke  
 countenaunceth as she pycketh her, and yet she propneth  
 not. And than ye must saye, she refourmeth her fethers,  
 and not pycketh her fethers. The. vii. your hauke coly-  
 eth, and not becketteth. The. viii. she rouseth, and not sha-  
 keth her selfe. The. ix. she strepeth, and not claweth ne  
 scratcheth. The. x. she matelleth, and not stretcheth whe-  
 she putteth her legges from her one after an other, & her  
 wynges folowe her legges, than she dothe mantell her.  
 And when she hath manteled her and bringeth both her  
 winges together ouer her back, you shall say your hauke  
 warbelleth her winges. And that is one terme due ther-  
 fore. The xi. ye shall say your hauke mutetheth or mutheth  
 & not myteth. The. xii. ye shall say cast your hauke vpon  
 the perche, and not set vpon your hauke vpon the perche.

Heere ye shall vnderstande furthemoze other ma-  
 ner of termes that belonge vnto haukes for to com-  
 mende them for diuerse of theyr properties.

**F**yrste ye shall saye, this is a fayre hauke, and huge  
 hauke, a longe hauke, a short thicke hauke, and saye  
 not this is a greate hauke. Also ye shall saye, this  
 hauke hath a large beake: or a short beake, & not cal it bil.  
 And huge head, or a smal head fayre seasoned, ye shall say  
 your hauke is full gorged, & not cropped, & your hauke  
 putteth ouer and endueth, and yet she doth both diuersly.

How your hauke putteth ouer.

An hauke putteth ouer when she remoueth the meate

B. i.

from



from her gorge into her bowels, and thus ye shal knowe  
it when she putteth ouer: she trauerseth with her body, &  
specially w her necke as a crane doth oꝛ an other byꝛde.

**¶** When ye shal say endueth and enbowelled.

All hauke enduet neuer as longe as her bowels ben  
full at her fedynge. But as soone as she is fed and resteth  
she endueth lytle and litle, and yf her gorge be wyde and  
the bowell in any thyng styffeth, ye shal saye she is em-  
bowelled, and haue not fully endued, and as longe as  
ye may fynde any thing in her bowels: it is ryght perpi-  
cuous to geue her any meat.

**¶** Marke well these termes folowynge.

Say an hauke hath a longe wyng, a fayre long taile  
with. vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth.

This hauke is enterpenned, that is to saye when the fe-  
thers of the winges ben betwene the body & the thighes

This hauke hath an huge legge, oꝛ a flatte legge, oꝛ a  
rounde legge, oꝛ a fayre ensered legge.

**¶** To knowe the mayle of an hauke.

Haukes haue white maile, cāuasmaile, oꝛ red mayle,  
And some call redde mayle yꝛen mayle, whyte mayle is  
soone knowen. Cāuasmaile is betwene white maile and  
yꝛen mayle, and yꝛen mayle is very red.

**¶** Pluage and cast your hauke.

A Goshauke noꝛ Tercell in theyꝛ soꝛe age haue not  
their mailes named, but is called their plumage, & after  
the cote: it is called their mayle, & if your hauke reward  
to any foule by countenaunce foꝛ to flee therto: ye shal say  
cast your hauke therto, and not flee therto.

**¶** Nomme oꝛ leased.

And yf your hauke nomme a foule, & the foule breake  
awaye fro her, she hath the disconfyte manye fethers of the  
foule



foule & is broken away, for in kyndely speche ye shal say  
your hauke hath nomed or leased a foule, & not taken it.

**¶** Wherfore an hauke is caled a ryfeler.

And oftentymes it happeth manye a hauke for egre-  
nesse when she shoulde nomme a foule he leaseeth but the  
fethers. And as oft as he doth so he riseth, therfore such  
haukes ben called ryfeler, yf they doo oft so.

**¶** How ye shal name the membez of your haukes  
in conuenable termes.

**N**owe ye shal vnderstande the names of the mem-  
bez of haukes, so begyn at theyr feete, and goe vp-  
warde, as knyghtes ben harneyed and armed so  
we shal enarme her.

**¶** Talons.

Fyrst the great cleis behynde that stryngeth the backe  
of the hande, ye shal call them talons.

**¶** Pounces.

The cleis win the fote ye shal cal a right her pouces.

**¶** Longe sengles.

But certainly the cleis that are vpon the midle stret-  
chers ye shal call the long sengles.

**¶** Petye sengles.

An the vttermoste cleis ye shal call the pety sengles.

**¶** The key or closer.

Vnderstande ye also y the longe sengles ben called the  
key of the fote, or the closer. For what thing soeuer it be  
that your hauke streineth, is vpon y sengle, & all y fote  
is therupon, for y strength therof fortifyeth all the fote.

**¶** Seres of watry or waxy colour.

Also vnderstande ye that the skyn about your haukes  
legges & her feet is called y seres of her legges & her feet  
whether they ben watry hewed or waxy colour yelowe.



**T**he beme fethers, ful summed, ful fermed and re-  
claymed.

**A** hauke hath twelue fethers vpon her tayle, and  
one pryncypall fether of the same in the myddes, &  
in maner all the other are couered vnder the same  
fether, & that is called the boote fether of the taile. And  
there goeth black barres ouerwhart the taile. And those  
same barres shal tell you whan she is ful summed or ful  
fermed. For whan she is full barred: she standeth vpon  
seuen and then she is persyte redy to be reclaimed.

Ye shall vnderstande that aslonge as an hauke stan-  
deth vnder the nūbre of seuen barres, & she be in her soze  
age: it must be said that she is not full sūmed. For so long  
she is, but tender pēned, whether she be brancher or eyes  
And yf she be a mewed hauke & stand within seuen bar-  
res: ye shall say she is not ful fermed. For she is not able  
to be reclaymed bycause she is drawen to soone out of y  
mewe for she is hard penned no more then a soze hauke.

**B**rayles or braylfethers Degouted.

To know furthermoze of haukes. An hauke hath lōg  
smale whyte fethers hangynge vnder the tayle from her  
bowell downward. And the same fethers ye shal cal the  
brayles, or y brailfethers. And comūly every goshaue  
and every terceiles brayles ben disprynged with blacke  
speckes lyke arming. And for al that they ben accounted  
neuer the better. But and a spare hauke be so armpned  
vpon the brayles, or musket: ye shall say she is degouted  
to the uttermost brayle, & muche it betokeneth hardines.

**B**rest fethers, plumage, barbe fethers, pendaunt  
fethers.

**T**he fethers aboute the former parties of an hauke  
ben called brest fethers, & the fethers vnder the wynges  
are



are plumage. The fethers vnder the beak ben called the barbe fethers. And the fethers that ben at the ioynte at the haukes knee: they stand hangyng and sharpe at the endes, those ben called the pendaunt fethers.

**C** Flagge or flagges fethers

**C** The fethers at the winges next to the bodye be called the flagge or flagges fethers.

**C** Some fethers of the wyng sercell.

**C** And the longe fethers of the wynges of an hauke ben called beme fether of þ wyng. and the fethers that some call the pynion fether of an other foule: of an hauke it is called the sercell. And ye shall vnderstand yf an hauke be in mew, the same sercell shalbe the last fether that she wil cast, & til that be cast: she is neuer mewed, yet it hath bē seen yf haukes haue cast yf same fyrst as I haue heard say, but the other rule is general. And whē she hath cast her sercelles in mew: then and no soner it is time for to feed her with washt meat, & to begyn to ensayme her.

**C** Ensayme.

Ensayme of an hauke is the grece. And but yf that be take awaye with feeding of washt meate and otherwise: as it shalbe declared heerafter, she wyll gendze a panell which may be her vttermoste cofusion, and she flee therewith and take bloud and colde therupon.

**C** Couertes or couert fethers.

There ben also fethers that close vpon the sercelles, & those same ben called the couertes or y couert fethers and so all the fethers ben called that ben nexte ouer the long beme fethers are the sagge fethers vpo y wynges.

**C** Backe fethers.

The fethers vpon the back halfe ben called the backe fethers.

**C** Beake, Clap, Nares, Sere.

The beake of y hauke is the vpper parte y is croked.



**T**he nether parte of the beake is called the clay of the hauke.

**T**he holes in the haukes beake ben called the Nares.

**T**he yelowe betwene the beake & the eyen is called the lere.

**C**rynettes.

**T**here ben on an hauke long small black fethers like heres about the lere, and those same be called crynettes of the hauke.

**S**oze age.

**Y**e shall vnderstande that the fyrst yere of an hauke, whether she be a brauncher or eyesse, that fyrste is called her soze age. And all that yere she is called a soze hauke, for and she escape that yere with good feeding she is like-lye to endure longe.

**T**o reclayme an hauke.

**I**f ye wyl reclaime your hauke, ye must depart one mele into thre meles vnto the tyme that she wyl come to reclaime. And whan she will come to reclaime, encrease her meles every daye better and better. And or she come to the reclayme, make her that she soze not, for though she be wel reclaimed it may hap that she wil soze so high into the ayre that ye shal neither see nor find her. And yf your hauke shall flee to the partryche: looke that ye ensayne her or she flee: whether she be brauncher or eyesse or mewed hauke.

**W**hen an hauke is called an eyesse.

**A**n hauke is called an eyesse fro her eye. For an hauke that is brought vp vnder a bussarde or puttock as many ben haue watry eyen. For whan they ben dysclosed and kept in ferme till they be full summed: ye shall knowe that by theyr watry eyen. And also her looke wil not be so quicke as a braunchers is. And so by cause the best knowledge



knowledge is by the eye, they be called eyelles. Ye maye also knowe an eyelle by the palenelle of the seres of her legges or the sere ouer the beake, and also by the taintes that ben vpon her tayle and her winges, which taintes come for lacke of fedying whan they ben eyelles.

**¶ What a taine is.**

A taint is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the fethers of the winges and of the tayle like as it were eaten with wormes. And it begynneth fyrst to breed at the bodye in the penne. And that same penne shall frete a sondre and fall away through the same taint, and than is the hauke disparaged for all that yere.

**¶ Medecines to ensayne your hauke.**

Take the roote of rasne and put it in cleane water and lay your flesch therein to tempre a great while, and geue it to youre hauke to eat, and yf she eat therof: dyed not but it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall not greatly abate.

Also take Bulpall and garlyke and stampe it wel together, and wyng out the ioyce in a dysche, and than wete the flesch therein, and feed your hauke therewith and but it tempre your hauke, that is to saye, ensayne youre hauke within foure dayes: A meruaile. But loke euery daye that ye make newe ioyce, and whan ye feed her wet your meat therein. Also take ioyce of Mercely mores, or therwoyle called percely rootes, and the same of ylope, and wasche your flesche therein, and your hauke shall be ensaymed kyndly, and no great abate to the hauke.

Some vse to lay theyr flesche in water almoste a daye and geue the same to the hauke at supper. And that lieth all night to geue to her in the morning, and thus to feed them in mew or they ben drawen about a moneth or. vi. wykes, and to ensayne them or they come on fyrst, & as soone



soone as they caste theyr sercell: then is the tyme to feed them so.

**C** How your hauke ensaymeth.

Understande ye for certayne that as longe as youre haukes fete ben blackyshe and rough: she is ful of grece and euer as she ensaymeth, her feete wyll waxe yelow and smothe.

**C** How you shall gyde you when your hauke is redye to flee, and ye shall say put vp the partryche.

**W**hen ye haue ensaymed your hauke and reclaimed her, and that she is redy to flee to the partriche: ye must take a partryche in your bagge & goe into y<sup>e</sup> feeld, and let your spanylls fynde a coup of partryches. And when they ben vp & begyn to scatter: ye must haue markers to some of them and then couple vp your spaniels, for when ye haue so doone, let some felowe of yours pryuely, take the partryche out of your bagge, and tye it by the legge wyth a cryaunce, and cast it vp as hygh as ye can. And as soone as the hauke seeth her: she wyll flee therto, and if your hauke seale the partryche aboue, geue her a rewarde therupon, & goe after that by leyser to the partryche that ben marked, and doo as I shall tell you here folowing. If ye haue a chastysed spanyll that wyl be rebuked & is a retriuer: vncouple him & no mo of your spaniels, & go to a single partryche of y<sup>e</sup> coup so sparled, and be as nigh as ye can to the rysing therof, & yf youre hauke desyre: cast her to, & if she take it the is your hauke made for that yere, & of the same partriche that she flyth thus ye must rewarde her as it shewyth here folowing.

**C** How ye shall rewarde your hauke.

Take a knife and cut the head & the neck fro the body of the partryche, and stryppe the skynne awaye from the necke, & geue the same to the hauke, and couer the bodye  
of



of the foule with a bonet or to an harte, and lay the sayd head & the necke therupon, & yf she wil forsake the foule that she plumeth on & come to the reward: than pryncely take away the partryche, & reward your hauke with the brayne & the necke. Beware that she eat no bones, for that is euill to endewe, and it wyll make her vnlusty for to flee, & thus must ye serue her of as many as she slepyth, but let her rewarde be the lesse, for elles she may be soone ful gorded, and then she may flee no more a great while.

**C**hou your hauke shall reioyce.

And whan your hauke hath slayne a foule, & is rewarded as I haue said: let her flee in no wyse til she hath reioyced her, that is to say, till she hath sewed or snited her becke, or els rowled her. And whan she hath doon any of these, or all: goe & retrvne more, & she wil nomme plenty.

**C**Whan your hauke hath nomme a foule, howe ye shall doo that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Letne wel one thyng, and beware therof, whan youre hauke hath nomme a partryche, stand a good waye of, & come not to nigh her, and drive awaye your spaniels for rebuking of her. For many haukes loue no spaniels, & also manye spaniels wyll benyng them theyr game from theyr fote, & þ is right perillous. And while your hauke plumeth: come softly towarde her alway nere and nere. And if she leue pluming and looke vpo you: stande styll and cherke her, and whystell her vntil she plume agayn, And thus serue her till ye be ryght nigh her. Than softly and leysely fal vpon your knees, and pryncely while she plumeth: set your hand and be sure of the gesse, and than ye maye gyde all thynges as ye wil. And if ye doo the contrary: she wil for feare cary her game, or let it goe quick and that is but losse to you and to your hauke also.

**C. i.**

**A mede-**



**A** medecine to make an hauke to cast that is accombred with castyng within her body.

**T**ake the ioyce of Salendine, and wet a morcell of fleshe therein to the quantitie of a nutte. And geue that morcell to the hauke, and that shall make her for to cast her olde castyng, and the hauke shalbe safe.

**A** medecine for an hauke that wil soze.

Washe the flesh that your hauke shall be fed wyth, in iuyce of fenell, & that shal take away the pryde fro her, & make her leue her soz yng whether she be lene or fat, and many times an hauke wil soze whē she lacketh bathing.

**A** medecine for an hauke that is lousye.

Take quicke syluer and put it in a basen of brasse, & put therto salendyne, & ashes, and medle it well together tyll the quicke syluer be dead. And medle therto fatte of bones, and annoynt the hauke therewyth. And hange it about her necke tyll it fall away, and it shal slee the lyce. Also poudre of ozpement, blowen vpon an hauke wyth a penne, wyll slee the lyce.

Also take a Dagon or a pece of rughe blāket vnshore & hold it to the fyre vnto the time it be thzoughout warm, and wzappe the hauke therein. And then holde her softly and stilly for hurt yng of youre handes, and the berymyn wyll crepe into the clothe. Also holde her in the sonne on a fayze daye and ye shall see the berymyn crepe out vpon the fethers. Then take a knyfe and wet the one syde of y blade therof with your mouth. And alway as they appeare lay the wet syde of the knyfe to them, and they wyl cleaue therto, and then ye may slee them.

**The oppinion of Ostregyeres.**

After the opinion of many ostregyeres, & ye feed your hauke continually w pozke, w iayes, w pyes, or in espcially



cially beare her muche in rayny wether, she shal be lousy

**O**stregers, Speruiteres, Faukeners.

Now bicause I speake of ostregiers, ye shal vnderstand  
þ thei ben called ostregiers þ kepe gothaukes oz tercelis,  
& those þ keep sparihaukes & muskettes, bene called sper  
uiteres, & keepers of al other haukes are called faukeners

**T**he length of the gesse, lewies, tyzettes, and howe  
they be fastened, and bewettes.

**H**aukes haue aboute theyr legges gesses made of le-  
ther most comonly, some of silk which should be no léger  
but that the knottes of them should appere in þ myddes  
of the lefte hand betwene the longe fynger and the lethe  
fynger bicause the lewies should be fastened to the with  
a payre of tyzettes, whiche tyzettes should rest vpon the  
lewies and not vpon gesses, for hangynge and fastynge  
vpon trees when the slepeth, & those same lewies ye shall  
fasten them vpon your lytle fynger slacklye, in compas-  
syng the same in foure oz fyue folde as a bowstring vn-  
occupied. And the tyzettes serue to keepe her from wynd-  
yng when she bateth. Also the same lethers that bene  
put in her belles to be fastened about her legges, ye shall  
call bewettes.

**C**reaunce.

Also ye shall call the longe lyne, that ye doo call your  
hauke to reclaime wyth, your creaunce, whatsoeuer it be.

**A** medecine for an hauke that wyll cast fleche.

Put the fleche that your hauke shall cate in fayre wa-  
ter, and feed her therwyth thre dayes, and she shal holde  
her fleche in the best wyse.

**A** medecine for an hauke þ hath lost her courage.

An hauke þ hath lost her courage a man may knowe  
yf he wyl take good heed. For suche is her maner, when  
she is cast to a foule she slepeth awayward as though she

C. ii. knowe



knew not the foule. Or els she wil flee a lytle way after  
and anon she geueth it vp, & for such an hauke this is a  
good medecine. Take oyle of spayne and tempze it with  
clere wine and with the yolke of an egge, and put therein  
befe, and therof geue to your hauke fyue mozelles, and  
then sette her in the sonne, and at euen feed her wyth an  
olde hote culuer, and if ye feed her thus thre times: that  
hauke was neuer so lusty nor so iolye befoze as she wyll  
be after, and come to her owne courage. Other make  
poudze of meles that stinke, and put the poudze on the  
fleshe of a Pecoche, and meddle the bloud of a Pecoche  
among the poudze, and make her to eat the fleshe.

**A** medecine that an hauke shal not lye in meke  
for unlustinesse.

Take ferne rootes that groweth in an oke and oke ap-  
ples, and make ioyce of them and wete her fleshe therein  
and feed the hauke thre tymes or foure, and that shal  
make her to leue that.

**A** medecine for an hauke that hath the tayne.

An hauke that hath the tayne a man may soone knowe  
yf he take heed, for thys is her maner, she wyll pant more  
for one batynge then other for foure, and yf she shoulde  
flee a litle while: she shoulde almoste lese her bzethe, whe-  
ther she be fatte or leane, & alway she maketh heuy there  
and for that, this is the medecine. Take a quantyte of  
the rednes of hasyll, wyth the poudze of rasene of peper  
and somwhat of gynger, and make therof in fresh grece  
thre pelletes, and holde the hauke to the fyze, and when  
she feleth the heate: make her swallow the thre pelletes  
by strength, and knyt fast her beake that she caste it not  
out, and doo so threys, and she shal be safe.

Also take rasne and rubarb and grinde it together &  
make



make ioyce therof, and wet the fleſhe therin, and geue it  
her to eat and ſhe ſhal be whole.

Alſo take Alisander and the roote of pꝛymeroſes, and  
the roote of grognaules, and ſethe them all in butter of  
a cow, and geue her thꝛee moꝛcelles euery day vnto the  
tyme that ſhe be whole, & looke that ſhe be voyde when  
ye geue her the medecine.

**C** How a man ſhall take a hauke from the eyꝛe.

**H**o ſo taketh an hauke fro the eyꝛe, hym be-  
houeth foꝛ to do wiſely, in bꝛinging him eaſe-  
lye & to keep him wel from colde, & from hur-  
ting of his bones, foꝛ they ben ful tendꝛe and  
they muſt haue great reſt. And they maye not haue ſtin-  
king & fylthy ayꝛe, but as clene as can & may be thought  
and euermoze geue him cleane meat and hote, and a ly-  
tle and often and chaunge often theyꝛ meat, but looke it  
be whole, and cut her meat into ſmale moꝛcelles, foꝛ they  
ſhould not tye on bones tyll they might ſlee, then after  
when ſhe begynneth to pen and plumeth & palketh and  
pycketh her ſelfe, put her into a cloſe warme place that  
no fulmers noꝛ fereus noꝛ other vermyn come not in  
to her, and let the place be ſure foꝛ winde and rayne, and  
then ſhe wyl pꝛeue her ſelfe, and euermoze geue her good  
hote meates. foꝛ it is better to a man to feed hys hauke  
while ſhe is tendꝛe with meate to make her good wyth  
ſome coſt: then to feed her with euyl meates to make her  
vntꝛyſtly with litle coſt. And looke when ſhe beginneth  
to ferme, then geue her bayting.

**C** A medecine foꝛ woꝛmes in an hauke, which ſick-  
neſſe is called the ſylaunders.

Marke wel this ſickenes, and beware therof. This is  
a medecyne therfoꝛe, Ye ſhall take an herbe that is

**C.iii.**

called



called neype, and put in a smal gutte of a capon or of an henne, and knytte it wyth a threde, and let her receyue it whole, and she shalbe whole & safe. Thus ye shall know when your hauke hath woymes in her bely. Looke whē she hath castyng, then ye shall fende one or two aboute her castyng place, yf she hath bene wyth any.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke yf casteih woymes at the fundament and what woymes that they be.

¶ Take the lymayl of yzen & medle it w<sup>th</sup> flesch of porke & geue it two daies to the hauke to eate, & she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath a sycknesse whiche is called the aggreseyne.

When ye see your hauke hurte her feete with her beak and pulleth her tayle, thē she hath the aggreseyne. For this sicknes, take the donge of a done and of a sheepe, and of an alowe, and stronge bynegre and do al softly in a basyn of brasse, & medle them well together to serue three dayes after and geue her fleshe of a culuer with honny, and wyth poudre of peper, & set her in a darke place for donyng daies. And whē ye see new felthers in the tayle washe her with verose, and she shalbe whole and safe.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that hath the crampe in her wynges and how it cometh.

¶ For this crampe take a whyte lofe of bread somewhat colder then it cometh out of the oven, and let holde the hauke softly for hurtyng, & cut the lofe almost throug<sup>h</sup> out, and duple the wynges easely and holde it betwene the two partes of the lofe and let it beholde so the spase of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shalbe whole.

¶ The crampe cometh to an hauke by takynge colde in her youthe. Therefore it is good for an hauke to keepe her warme yong and olde, and this medecine is good at all.



all tymes for her, whether she be yonge or olde.

**L**et not an hauke be put in mew to late, but in this maner as foloweth if ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue well your hauke kepe her well, & put her not late in mew for who so for conetousnes of slepyng le-  
seth the tyme of his haukes mewing, & withholdeth her to longe therfro, he may after put her to mew at auen-  
ture, for than a parte of her mewyng tyme is past.

**W**ho so putteth his hauke in mew in the begynning of Lente, yf she be kepte as she ought to bee, she shall be mewed in the begynning of August.

**H**ow ye shall dispose & ordeyne your mew.

**S**et and dispose your mew in this maner, so that no wesel nor polcat nor non other bermyn entre therto, nor no wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouer hote. Lette that one parte of the mew be turned toward the sonne, so that in the most part of the day the sonne may com in.

**A**lso ye must see y she be not auered nor greued wyth muche noise nor with song of men, & that no maner fol-  
kes come to her, but only he that fedeth her. It behoueth that your hauke haue a fedyng stock in her mew, and a longe streynge tyed therto to fasten her meat wyth. For els she wyl cary it about the house and soyle it with dust and peraduenture she wyl hyde it tyll it synke, and thā feed vpon it, and that myght be her death. And therfore whan it is bounde to the sayd fedyng stocke, she wyl nei-  
ther at fedyng nor at the tyzyng, ne at the lighting, ne at the rysyng hurt her selfe, and whan she hath fed take a-  
way the remnaunt yf any leue, and in any wise that she haue clene meat. & at euery meale fresh. For of stale mea-  
tes & euil meates she shall engendre many secknesse, and loke ye go neuer to your mew but whā ye shal geue your  
hauke



hauke meat or elles to byng water to bathe her. And  
suffre no rayne to wete her at any tyme if ye maye, & as  
for her bathing that shall nothing hyndre her mewyng.

**T**he maner howe a man shall put an hauke into  
mewe and that is well noted.

Of one thing ye must beware well if she haue any sick-  
nes that ye make her whole or ye put her in mewe, for as  
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shall neuer mewe wel. For  
though she mewe she shall not endure but whyle she is  
great and fatte, for at the abatynge of her estate she may  
no lenger endure. Somtyme without any medecine ma-  
ny men deuise how they myght mewe theyr haukes, for  
some put haukes in mewe at high estate, and some when  
they ben right lowe, and some when they ben ful, & some  
when they ben empty and leane, and som when they ben  
miserable lene, but therof is no force if she be hole, neuer  
thelesse I shall say mine aduysle as I haue seen & lerned.

Whoso putteth a gofhauke or a tercel or a sparrowhawk  
into mewe so high that she maye be no higher: she wyll  
holde her longe in that poynt or that she lese or lent any  
fethers, & who so putteth her in mewe leane it wil be long  
or she remount, and who so putteth her in mew to hun-  
gry and to leane, if she haue meate at her wil: she wil eat  
to muche, bycause of hungre, and peraduenture she may  
be dead therby, as oft hath ben seen. But who so wyll  
that an hauke endure and mewe kyndely, my counsell is  
that she be not highe neyther to lowe, neyther in greate  
dystresse of hungre but lyke as she should flee best, then  
take heed the fyrst daye of to muche eatyng, vnto y time  
that she be stanchd. And after that a man may take her  
suche meate as I shall tell you moze playnly hereafter.



**I**n what maner and howe a man shall feed hys  
hauke in mew.

Looke with what meat she hath ben moste bled to be  
fed: and feed her therewith eyght dayes continually, and  
those eyght dayes geue her byrdes ynough both morow  
and euen, and let her plume vpon them wel, and take ca  
re of the plumage, and that shall talaunte her well,  
and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense  
well her bowels, and when she is well clensed: ye may  
geue her what meat that ye wil, so it be clene and freshe,

But the best meat to make an hauke to mew moste  
soonest without any medycyne, is the fleshe of a kyd or  
of a yonge swan, and of a chicken, and specialle ratons  
fleshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and of a  
yonge goose. For such meat is hote of it self.

**A**nd take peces of great freshe eles, and specially the  
colpen next the nauell and wet it in hote bloud of muttō  
it is good to make her to mew, but specially it shall make  
her wyght after the sore age. These sayde fleshes been  
good to mew an hauke, & to kepe her in state, but looke  
she haue good plentye every daye, so that she rather leue  
parte than lacke any. And every thyrde day let her bathe  
yf she lyst. And when she is waxed nigh ferme: geue her  
hennes & fatte porke, and of an hounde is passing good.

**I**n hauke is neuer ful fermed nor redy to drawe out  
of mewes to the time her sercel be fully growen yet haue  
I seene some folkes take them out of mew when the ser  
cel were but halfe sprong, & that is peryllous, for they  
are not then hard penned. Some folkes vse when an  
hauke hath cast her sercel: to begyn and wash her meat  
and feed her in mew wyth washt meat a moneth or. vi.  
weekes or euer they drawe them. But of all fleshe after  
she is mewed: a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is best,

D. I.

AND



and also of a crow hote. But it must be washes in water  
and then it is the better. For that wyl not benym them  
hastely they grete, nor put them in a great feblenes. For  
it dureth somewhat wyth her.

**C** To make an hauke to meue tymely, wythout  
any hurtynge of her.

Nowe I shall tell you very true medecines fyr to meue  
an hauke hastely that ye shal beleue for truth and ye wyl  
assay them. There ben in woodes or in hedges woormes  
called adders þ ben rede of nature, & he is called vipera.  
And also there be snakes of þ same kind, & thei ben very  
bytter. Take two or thre of them & smite of their heades  
& thendes of their tayles, the take a new erthen pot that  
was neuer bled, & cut them into small peces & put those  
same therin & let the sethe strongly a great whyle at good  
feyler, & let the pot be couered þ no eyze com out of it nor  
no brette, & let it sethe so long that þ same peces sethe to  
grece. The cast it out & doo away the bone & gather the  
grece, put it in a cleue vessell, and as oft as ye feed your  
hauke oniointe her meat therwith, & let her eat as muche  
as she wil & that meat shall meue her at your owne wyl.

**C** And other medecine.

Take wheate and put it in the broth that the adders  
were soden in, and when ye see þ wheate begyn to cleue,  
take it out and feed hennes and chekyns therwyth, and  
feed your hauke wyth the same polaine.

**C** Who so wyl that an hauke meue not nor fal none  
of her fethers: therfore heare is a medecyne.

Take poudre of canel, & the iuice of franke costes and  
the iuice of paraiue, and take morcelles of fleshe thre or  
four yf ye lyst and wet them therin, and make the hauke  
to swallowe them, and serue her so many tymes.

Also take the skyn of a snake and of an adder & cut it  
into



into smal peces, & lepe it with hofe bloud, & cause youre hauke oftentymes to feed therof, and she shall not meke.

**¶ For the goute in the throte.**

When ye see your hauke blowe oftentymes, & that it cometh of no bating, ye may be sure she hath the goute in her throte & for that take the bloud of a peacock and encense myzabelana and clothes of gelofre and canell and gynger, & take of all these evenly & medle them with pecockes bloud, & sethe it til it be thick, & therof make morsels, & geue the hauke every day at midmorne & at none.

**¶ For the gout in the head and in the reynes.**

When ye see your hauke may not endure her meat nor remount her estate, she hath the gout in the head and in the reynes, take momia othertoyse called momin, among polycaries ye may haue it, and the skyn of an hare, and geue it to your hauke to eat. ix. tymes wyth the fleshe of a catte, and yf she may hold the meat she shall be safe.

**¶ A medecine for sickness called the fallera.**

When ye see youre haukes cleis waxe white then she hath the fallera. for this sickness take a black snake cut away the head and the tayle and take y<sup>e</sup> myddle and try it in an erthen pot, & take the grece and saue it, annoynt the fleshe of a peocke therwyth and geue it to the hauke for to eat. viii. dayes, and if ye haue no peocke geue her fleshe of a doue, and after the. viii. dayes geue her a chekyn and washe it a lylle, and geue it her to eat and take the tendrest of the brest with the froshel bone and let her eat it, and yf she amend any thing she shall be whole.

**¶ A medecine for the crampe in the thigh, in the leg and in the foote of an hauke.**

When ye see your hauke lay one foote vpon an other foote, she is taken with the cramp. Che drawe her bloud vpon y<sup>e</sup> foote that lyeth vpon that other foote, & vpon y<sup>e</sup>



legge also, and he shal be whole.

**F**or the chough or the pose.

Take pouder of bayes and put it vpon the fleshe of a  
dowe and geue it oft to your hauke, and without double  
she shalbe whole.

**A** medecine for the podagre.

When your haukes feete ben swollen: she hath the po-  
dagre, then take freshe may butter, and as much of oyle  
oliue, and of alum, and chaufe it wel together at y fyze &  
make therof an oyntment & anoynt the feete foure daies  
and set her in the sonne, and geue her flesch of a catte, and  
yf that auayle not: seethe the knyttyng of a byne & wrap  
it about the swelling and let her lye vpon a colde stone  
& anoint her w butter or fresh grece, & she shal be whole

**A** medecine for sicknes win the body of an hauke  
& if it shewe, not outward how she shalbe holpen and  
in what maner.

A man may know by thy chere and vngladnes of an  
hauke this infirmitie. But yet it is straunge to know thi-  
ges y a man may not see in his sicknes and what maner  
they ben greued, & specially when a mā woteth not wher  
of it commeth. Feed your hauke wel vpon an henne and  
then make her to fast two dayes after to auoyde wel her  
bowels. The thyrde daye take hony soden & fyll her body  
ful, & binde her beake that she cast it not out of her body  
& then set her out of the sonne, & when it draweth to the  
night: feed her w a hote foule, for as I heard my maister  
say & she be not whole w that: loke neuer other medecin.

**F**or the passion that golshaukes haue fastyng.

Take the roote of small rusches & make ioyce of them  
and wet your fleshe therin, and make her eat it.

**F**or haukes that be wounded.

Take away the fethers about the wound, & take the  
whyte of an egge and oyle of olyue, & medle it together  
and



and anoynt the wounde & keep it with white wine vnto  
the tyme ye see dead flesh, and then put in the wounde  
compe vnto the tyme the dead flesh be wasted. After  
take essence & cleue as muche of the one as of the other,  
and medle it together, and when ye wyl anoynt the soze:  
hete your oyntment, & anoynt it wyth a pen tyl the tyme  
the skynne growe agayne, and ye see dead flesh thereon  
and wold haue it away: take vinegre and then anoynte  
it with this oyntment afoze sayd, and she shalbe whole.

**¶** A medecine for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

When ye see your hauke fatte about the herte: trust it  
for truthe she hath the artetyke. Therfore let her bloud  
in the oryginall bayne, and after that geue her a frogge  
for to eat, and she shalbe whole.

**¶** A medecine for an hauke combed in the bowels.

When your hauke is encombed in the bowels: ye shall  
knowe it by her eye, for her eye wilbe darke & she wil  
looke vngladly, and her mutysing wil defoyle her foun-  
dement. Then take the haukes meat, & anoynte it wyth  
poudre of canel, & geue it her to eat, & she shalbe whole.

**¶** A medecine for an hauke that hath the goutte.

Feed your hauke w<sup>th</sup> an Archin once or twice and it shal  
help her.

**¶** A medecine for an hauke p<sup>r</sup> hath mytes.

Take the ioyce of wormewood & put it there as they  
ben, and they shall dye.

**¶** That an hauke vse her craft all p<sup>r</sup> season to flea or leue.

When ye goe to the feeld in the latter ende of hauking  
and desyre that your hauke shall vse her craft to doo her  
in this maner. Let her flea a foule & let her plume bp<sup>o</sup> it  
as much as she wyl, & when she hath plumed ynough: go  
to her softly for fraying, and rewarde her on the foule  
and after that ye may caste her on a perche, & aswell she  
may vse her craft so as that she slewe all the yere.



**A** medecyne for an hauke that hath the Stone.

Annoynt her fundament with oyle, & put y<sup>e</sup> poudre of alum with a holowe strawe. Also take an herbe called christes ladder, & annoynt her mouth within, & the thalbe whole. Also take smal flabe rootes & polipodye & the rozes of spurge and grynde it well, and sethe it in butter, & drawe it through a clothe, & make therof thre pellets of the greatnes of a nut, & put it in his mouthe in y<sup>e</sup> morow tyde, and looke that he be voyde, and then let him fast til euensonge, and feed him lytle & lytle, & he shalbe whole.

**A** medycine for vermyn.

Take the ioyce of the roote of fenel, and doo it where the vermyn be and they shall dye.

**A** medecyne for to rewme that haukes haue.

When ye see your hauke close her eyen and shaketh her head, then hath she the rewm in her head. Therfore geue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the second geue her epatike with the flesh of a chekyn, and she shalbe whole.

**A** medecine for haukes that ben dry, and desyre to drynk to keep them moyst in kynde.

Take y<sup>e</sup> ioyce of horehound & wet thine haukes mete therin, & feed her therwith once or twyse, & she shalbe whole.

**A** for sicknesse that haukes haue in their entrayles.

**A** hauke that is sicke wythin the entrailles, is of an other aray the in other sicknes, for if she hold not her meat, but cast it: that is a token of the foule glet for surfet of fethers that ben gyuen to haukes in they<sup>r</sup> youth. And afterward when they come vnto trauayle & ben auoyded of the river then they were slow to flee and desyre for to reffe. And when the hauke is vpon her perche, then she wyll slepe for to put ouer at the entryng. And yf she holde flethe anye while in her gorge: it wyll loke as it were sodde, & when she is waking she assaieth to



so put ouer at the enteryng, and it is aglusted and kelled  
with the glette that she hath engendred and if she should  
escape she must put ouer, or els she must die or cast it, and  
she cast it: she may be holpe wyth the medecyne.

**A medecyne for the entraples.**

Take yolkes of egges rawe, when they ben wel beaten  
together, put thereto spanishe salt & as muche hony thereto  
and wet therein thy fleshe and feed thy hauke thre dayes  
therewith. And if she make daunger to eat it: let hold thy  
hauke and make her to swallow thre or foure morcells in  
a day, and likerly she shalbe hole, yet I shall tell you an  
other thing. Take hony at the chaunging of the moone  
and a sharpe nettel, and therof make small poudre, and  
when it is well ground: take the brestbone of an hen and  
an other of a culuer & hacke it smal wyth a knyfe & do a  
way the skyn & doo thereon the poudre and all hote wyth  
the poudre feed her, & so doo thysle and she shalbe whole

**For syckenes of swelling.**

If a wycked felon be swollen in suche maner y<sup>e</sup> aman  
may hele it y<sup>e</sup> the hauke shal not die, thus a mā may help  
her strongly and length her life but y<sup>e</sup> hanke wilbe very  
egre & greuous of the sycknes, & therfore ye must take y<sup>e</sup>  
roote of comfort and suger lyke much, & seethe it in freshe  
grece with the thyrdd part of hony, & the draw it thzough  
a fayre cloth, & oft geue it to y<sup>e</sup> hawk, & she shalbe whole

**A medecine for blaynes in haukes mouthes cal-  
led frounces.**

On the froñce it is dzed for haukes, for it is a noious  
sicknes & draweth her to deth, & withholdeth her strength  
For mē say that it cometh of cold, for cold doth haukes  
much harme, & maketh steme fal out of the bzaïne & the  
eyen wil swel & empayre in her head, & but she haue hast  
ly helpe, it will stop her nose thzylles, therfore take fee  
nell



nel, mayral & serles, a lyke much, & seeth theym & drabe  
them thzough a cloth & other whyle wash her hed therw  
and put some in y rose of her mouth, & she shal be safe.

A medicine for an hauke that casteth her fleshe.

**W**ete her fleshe in a satysol, or els seeth rasine in wa-  
ter and put her fleshe therin when it boyleth.

A medicine for the rume called agrum.

When thou seest thy hauke vpon her mouth, and her  
cheekes blobbed, then she hath this sicknesse called agru  
Therfore take a nedle of siluer & hete it in the fire & bzen  
the narells thzoughout, then anoint it with eyle olyue.

A medicine for an hauke great and fat.

**T**ake a quatitie of porke & hony & butter a lyke much  
& purged greace, and doo away the skine, & seeth the togi  
ther, & anoint the fleshe therin, & feed your hauke therw  
and she shall encrease mightely. Els take the winges of  
an Eued, and feed her, & keep her, from trauayle, and do  
so oft though y eued be neuer so fat, & yf your hauke be  
not passyng fat wythin .xiiii. dayes wondze I thinke.

For botches that growe in an haukes Throat.

**C**ut these botches with a knife & let out the matter of  
them and after clense them clene wyth a syluer spoone,  
or els fyl the hole w a pouder of arnemelyt bzent & bp  
the pouder doo a lytle larde yis reside, & so it wil away

**T**here is a good medicine for an hauke that  
wyll not come to reclayne.

**T**ake fresh butter & put therto sugre & put it in a cleane  
cloth & reclayne her to y & keep it in abore in your bag

A medicine for haukes that bene refrayned.

**W**hen ye se your hauke nelyng, and casting water  
thzough her nolethrylles on her nares: the doutlesse she  
is refrayned. For y sicknes take the greynes of chafe-  
legre and of peper, and grynd it wel, and tempze it with  
strong



Strong bynegre, and put it in her nares & in the rofe of  
her mouth, and geue her fleſhe to eate, & ſhe ſhall be ſafe.

**A** medecine for haukes þ haue payne in their crops.

Ye ſhall take ſayre Mozum and poudre of gylouer &  
medle it together and geue it to your hauke to eat, & yf  
ſhe holde it paſt the ſecond day after, ſhe ſhal be whole.

**A** medecine for the ſtone in the fundament.

**W**hen your hauke maye not muteyſe, then ſhe hath  
that ſyckeneg, called the ſtone. And for this ſickneſſe ye  
ſhall take the heart of a ſwoyne and the grece of a ſwoyne,  
and cut it wyth the fleſhe of the hart, & ſhe ſhal be whole.

**A** medecine for the dry frounce.

For this ſickneſſe take þ roote of polipody þ groweth  
vpon okes & ſeeth it a great whyle, the take it from the  
fyr & let it ſtand & wyre leuke warm, then waſhe your  
fleſh therein, feed your hauke thre times & ſhe ſhal be hole

**A** medecine for wormes called anguelles.

Take preſſure made of a lambe that was ened in vn  
lyme & make therof thre morcelles and put in a gute of  
a culuer & feed her therwyth, & looke the hauke be boide  
when ye geue her the medecyne. Also take iuyce of dra-  
gons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and then cut it  
and depart it as þ hauke may ouer ſwalloio it & put it in  
hys body, and knit hys beake for caſtyng. Also geue her  
the ballockes of a bucke, as hote as they be kut out, and  
make poudre of the pynfell and caſt vpon the fleſhe of a  
Cat, and feed her therwyth, and ſhe ſhal be whole.

**W**roper termes vſed in keepyng of haukes.

An hauke tyzeth, fedeth, Gorgeſh, Beketh, Rouſeth,  
Endueth, Muteth, Percheth, Fouketh, Butteth ouer,  
Woineth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and matelleth,  
She tyzeth vpon rumpes, ſhe fedeth on al maner of fiſh  
ſhe gorgeſh when ſhe fylleth her gorge full of meate, ſhe  
C.i. beaketh



beaketh, when she sueth, that is to saye, when she wy-  
peth her beake. She rouseth whē she shaketh her fethers  
and her bodye together. She endueth when her meat in  
her bowels fal to digestion. She muteth when she auoy-  
deth her ozdur. She percheth whē she stādeth on anima-  
ner bowe or perche. She iouketh when she slepeth. She  
putteth ouer whē she auoydeth her meat out of her gorge  
into her bowels. She prynceth, when she fetcheth oyle  
wyth her beake ouer the sayle & anointeth her feet & her  
fethers she plumeth whē she pulleth fethers of any foule  
or of any thyng and casteth thē fro her. She warbelleth  
when she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her  
backe & there they mete both, & softly shaketh thē & let  
them fal againe. And mantelleth whē she stretcheth her  
one wyng alone after her leg, & afterward y other wing  
and most comonly she doth y before she warbelleth her.

**C**The names of sperehaukes or Ostrygers and  
Speruiters haue determyned.

**T**here is a question asked whether a man shal call a  
Spere, or a sperehauke, or an aspere hauke. And o-  
strygers, & also speruiters say she may be called all thre  
names, for these reasons she may be called a sperehauke  
for of al haukes that there be she is moſte spere, y is to  
saye moſte tendre to kepe. For the least mysdoetyng and  
mifetedyng ſeaeth her. And she may be called an aspere  
hauke of ſharpnes of her courage & of her loking quick-  
ly & also of her flying, for she is moſte asper and ſharp  
in all thing that belonge vnto her of any other haukes.  
She may also be called a sperehauke for two reasons on  
is, she ſpareth goſhaukes & tercelſ both ſuche as bene in  
their loze age vnto y time they mai be reclaimed & made  
redy to fle. As goſhaukes and tercelſ that be not fully  
mewed vnto tyme they may be clene enſaymed & redy  
to



to flee. For all the while they ben unable, the sparrowhawk occupieth the season & sleith partridge wel, that is to say, from saint margaretes day vnto it be lamas & so forth in the yere, and she wylle sea well yonge felandes, yonge heth cockes in the beginning of the yere, & after Michellmas whē partridges passe their danger, I haue seen the made som to sea the ppe, som to sea the tele vpon the ryuer at the Tutte, som to sea the woodcock, & som for the black byrde and the thrush. The woodcock is cumberous to sea but yf there be craft, therfore when ye come into a wood or querke of bushes, cast youre sparrowhawk into a tree and bete the bushes, then & yf any woodcocke aryse she wylle be sure therof, ye must fyrst make her to a foule cast vp out of y bushes & your hawk muste sit on loft as ye make her to a parrich. Also as I sayd ye may call her a sparrowhawk for an other cause, for and ther were a ship fraught full of haukes and nothyng els, and there were a sparrowhawk amonge them, there should no custome be payed bycause of her. And so for the moste comon name they ben called sparrowhawks for the reason afoze sayd.

**A**n hawk sleieth to the beue, to the beck or to the Col, Nota, Crene, Querre, fer, Tutty.

**A** hawk sleieth to the ryuer dyuerse wayes, & seaith the foule diuersly, that is to say, she sleieth to the beue, or to the becke, or the toll, & all is but one as ye shall knowe heerafter. She sleieth also to the querre, to the Creep, and no more wayes but those thre. And she nymmeth the foule at the fer Tutty, or at y Tutty ferre.

**N**owe shall ye knowe what these termes betoken and moze folowynge. As huff, Tutty, Ferry, mounte Raundon, Creep, Emewed.

**A** Goshawk or a tertel that shall flee to the beue to the Toll, or to the Becke, in thys maner she is taught



caught. Ye must fynde a foule in the ryuer oz in a pyt ppy-  
uely & then set your hauke a great space vpon a mol hill  
oz on the grounde and creep softly towarde the foule fro  
your hauke streyght way, and whē ye come almost there  
as the foule lyeth: loke backward towarde the hauke &  
with your hād oz with your tabur stick beck your hauke  
to come to you, and when she is on wing & cometh lowe  
by the grounde & is almost at you: then smyte your tabze  
& cry, huff, huff, huff, & make y<sup>e</sup> foule spring, and with the  
noyse the foule wyll ryle, and the hauke wyll nymme it.

And now take heed if your hauke nymme the foule at  
the ferre syde of the ryuer oz at the pyt from you, that she  
fleith the foule at the ferre Jutty. And yf she flea it vpon  
the syde that ye be on, as it may hap dyuerse tymes, then  
ye shall saye she hath slayne the foule at the Jutty ferry.

If your hauke nymme the foule a losse ye wyll saye  
she toke it at the mount oz at the souce. And yf the foule  
spring not but flee a longe after the ryuer and the hauke  
nymme it: then ye shall say she slewe it at the raundon.

### **C Creep.**

And your hauke fleyth at oz to the creep whē ye haue  
your hauke on your fyft and creep softly to the ryuer oz  
to the pyt and stealeth softly to the brynke therof, & then  
crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, then it is  
slayne at the creep eyther at the ferre Jutty, oz at y<sup>e</sup> Jut-  
ty ferry, as is a fore sayd. And yf it happe as it doth of-  
tentymes the foule for feare of youre hauke wyll spring  
and fal againe into the ryuer oz the hauke seeth her, and  
so lye styl and dare not aryle: ye shall say the your hauke  
hath annexed the foule into the riuer. And so ye shall say  
and there ben moze foules in the ryuer than your hauke  
nymmeth yf they dare not aryle, for feare of your hauke.

### **C A theef.**



Understande ye that a gothauke should not flee to a  
ny foule of the ryuer with belles in no wise, and therfore  
a gothauke is called a theef.

**¶ Querre.**

And your hauke fleyth to the querre, when there ben  
in a stabyll tyme Sordes of malarde in the feild. And  
when she spyeth them and cometh couert her self and  
flee pryuely vnder hedges or lowe by the ground & nym  
one of them or they ryle, then shall ye saye that the foule  
was slayne at the querre.

**¶ Marke this terme Drawe.**

Some folke mysuse this terme Draw, and say þ their  
hauke will Drawe to the ryuer, and that terme Drawe, is  
properly assigned to that hauke that will flea a rooke, or  
a crow, or a rauen vpon a lande sitting, and then it must  
be sayde that suche an hauke wyl Drawe well to a rooke.

Now ye shall understande yf a man wyl make an  
hauke to the querre in this maner he must doo.

Take a tame mallarde and set hym in a fayre playn  
and let hym goe where he wyl. Then take your hauke  
vpon youre fyst & goe to that playne, and holde bp your  
hand a pretty way of from the malarde, and looke yf the  
hauke can espye it by her owne courage, and yf she haue  
founde the foule and desyre to flee therto: let her flea it,  
and plume well vpon her and serue her so two or three  
tymes, and then she is made to the querre.

I haue knowen gentlemen þ when so euer, and where  
euer thei see any tame duckes, & if their haukes wold de  
syre to them, the they wolde let flee to them encouragyn  
their haukes to wel fleyng vnto þ querre an other tyme.

**¶** A pretty craft to take an hauke þ is broken out of  
meow & al maner of foules þ ypt in trees if a mā wyl.

**¶** Look where an hauke perche the for a nyght in any



maner place, & softe & leyserly clym to her with a skonce  
oz a lanterne that hath but one lyght in your hande, and  
let the light be toward the hauke, so that she see not your  
face, & ye may take her by the legges oz otherwise as ye  
lyst, and in lykewise all other maner of foules.

#### ¶ Of haukes belles.

**T**he belles that your hauke shall were looke in any  
wyse that they bee not to heuye, ouer her power to  
were. Also that none be heuyer then an other but lyke of  
weight. Looke also that they be senowze and well soun-  
ding and chyl, and not beth of one sound, but that one be  
a semptune vnder an other, & that they be whole and not  
broken, and specially in the soundyng place. For & they  
be broken, they wyl sounde fully.

¶ Of sparehaukes belles there is great choyce and litle  
charge of them, for there ben plentye, but for gothaukes  
sometyme belles of Melayne were called the best & they  
ben ful good, for they commonly are sounde with syluer  
& solde thereafter. But there ben now bled of duche lande  
belles of a towne called Dordrecht, and they be passyng  
good belles. For they ben well sorted, well sounded, so-  
nour of ryngyng in chylnes and passyng well lasting.

¶ Here endeth the processe of hauking, and now fol-  
loweth the names of all maner of haukes  
and to whom they belong.

¶ These haukes belong to an Emperour.

**T**hese ben the names of all maner of haukes: Fyiste  
an egle, a bautere, a metoun, y simplest of those thre  
wyl lstea an bynde, a Calfe, a faune, a Roe, a Kyd  
an Elke, a crane, a bustard, a storke, a swanne, a fore, on  
the plaine groude, and these be not in lured ne reclaimed  
bycause that they ben so ponderous to the perche portas-  
tise. And these thre by their nature belog to an emperour

¶ These



**T**hese haukes belong vnto a kyng.  
A ger fauco, a tercel of a ger fauco are due vnto a kyng.

**F**or a Prynce.  
There is a faucon gentle, and a tercell gentell, and these  
bene for a prynce.

**F**or a Duke.  
There is a faucon of the rock, and that is for a duke.

**F**or an Erle.  
There is a fauco peregrine, and that is for an Erle.

**F**or a Baron.  
There is a bastarde, and that hauke is for a Baron.

**H**aukes for a knight.  
There is a sacre, and a sacret, & those be for a knyght.

**H**aukes for a squyer.  
There is a lanere and laneret and these belong vnto  
a squyer.

**F**or a Ladye.  
There is a marlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

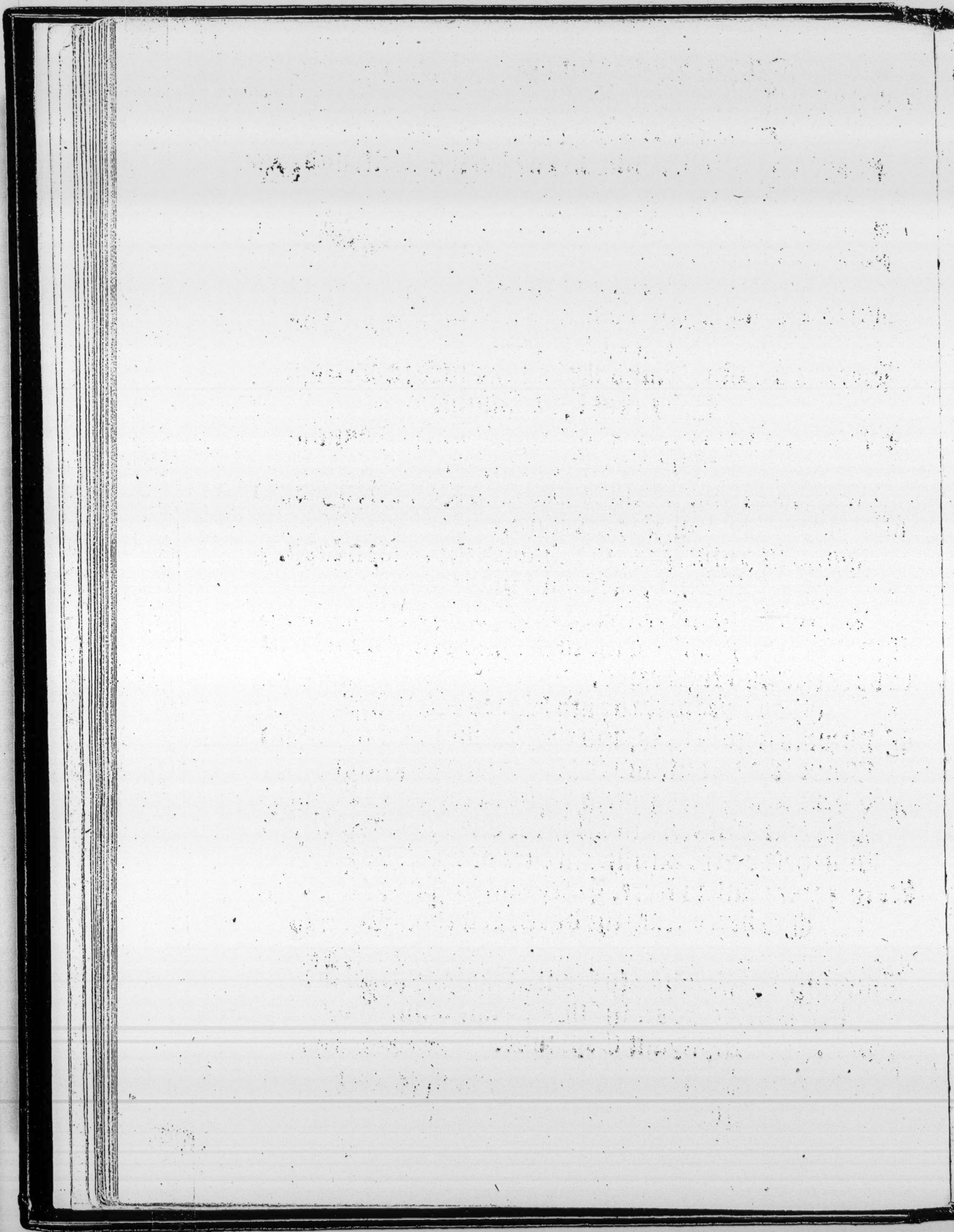
**A**n hauke for a yonge man  
There is a Hobbye, that hauke is for a yonge man.  
And these ben haukes of the towre and ben both illured  
to be called and reclaymed.

**A**nd yet there be mo kindes of haukes.  
**T**here is a gothauke, and that hauke is for a yoman  
There is a tercell, and that is for a pooze man  
There is a sparehauke, and she is for a preest.  
There is a musket, and she is for an holy water clerck  
And these ben of an other maner of kynd. For they  
flee to querre and to ferre, Jutty and to Jutty ferry.

**T**hus endeth the booke of haukyng.

Imprinted at London in saynt Martyns Parke  
in y binetie vpon the thre Crane wharfe by  
Wylliam Coplande.







# Here begynneth the booke of Hunting

where vnto is added the mea-  
sures of blowyng.





**L**yke wyse as in the booke of Hachynge a fozesayde  
are wrytten and noted the termes of pleasure belon-  
gynge to gentylme, hauing a delyght therein. In the same  
maner this booke folowynge sheweth to suche gentyll  
persons the maner of Huntynge for all maner of beastes  
whether they be beastes of Venerie or chase of rascall, &  
also it sheweth al termes conuenient, aswel of the houn-  
des as of þe beastes aforesayd, and there be many dyuers  
of them, as is declared in the booke folowynge.

**B**eastes of Venerie are. iiii. kindes.

**W**here so euer ye fare by frith or by fell  
My dere childe take hede how trysta doth you tel  
Howe many maner beastes of Venerie there were.

Lyften to your dame. and she shall you lere  
four maner of beastes, of Venerie ther are  
The fyrst of them is the hart, the seconde is the hare  
The thre is of one of the, the wolfe and not one more

**B**eastes of the chase are. v. kyndes.

**A**nd where ye come in playne or place  
I shall you tell whiche ben beastes of enchase  
One of them is the Bucke, an other is the Doe  
The Fox and the Martyn, and the wyld Roe  
And ye shall my dere childe other beastes all  
where so ye them fynde, rascall ye shall them call  
In frith or in fell, or in the forest I you tell

**N**ote heere the age of an Harte.

**A**nd for to speake of the Hart, if ye wyll it lere  
ye shall hym a calfe call at the fyrst yere  
The seconde yere a broket so shall ye hym call  
The thirde yere a spayd lerned thus all  
The fourth yere a stagge call to hym by any way  
The fyft yere a great stagge your dame byd you say

The



The fyrst yere call him an Hart  
Doo so my childe while ye be in quarte

✠ To know the head of a Hart and that is diuers,

**A**nd of the horne that he then beareth about  
The first head shalbe iudged without  
Therin finden we suche diuersitie

Neuerthelesse the sixte yere euermore at the least

Thou shalt wel iudge the yere of the same beast

When he hath auntlere without any let

Ryall and suryall also there I set

And that in the toppe so when we may them ken

Then ye shall call him forreth an hart of ten

And when he hath in the toppe thre of the selue

Then ye shall call him troched an hart of twelue

And afterward in the toppe therof when there four bene

Then shall ye call him summed an hart of sytene

And from foure forwarde, what so befall

Be he neuer of so many ye shall him summed call

Ryght of the nombze, euen that he is

Callethe him from foure summed ywys

Also haue ye sele, and hart heded wele.

¶ An Herde, a Beuy a Sounder, a route.

**M**y childe calleth herdes of Hart and of Hynde  
And of Bucke, and of Doe, where ye them finde

And a beuy of Kees what place they ben

And a soundze ye shall of the wyld swine

And a route of wolues where they passe in

So shall ye them call, as many as they ben.

¶ A litle herde, a midle herde, a great herde.

**T**wenty is a litle herde, though it be of hyndes

And thre scoze is a midle herde to call them by

and foure scoze is a great herde, cal ye them so (kindes

Be it hart, be it hynde, bucke, oz els Doe.



**C**how ye shall say a great hart, & not a fayre, & other.

**A** Great harte when ye hym see, so shall ye hym call  
But neuer a fayre hart, for nothing y may befall  
A great hind, a great buck, and a great doe,  
My sonnes, where ye walke call ye them so.  
So ye should name such dere, and doo as I you lere.

**W**hat is a beup of Koes great or small.

**A** Six is a beup of Koes in a row.  
And ten is a midle beup so well I it know.  
A great beup is twelue, when they together bee.  
And so call them sonnes, where that ye them see.  
The more nombze then ywys, the greater the beup is.

**W**hat is a soundze of swyne great or small

**T**welue make a soundze of the wylde swyne  
Fyftene a medle soundze, what place they be in  
A great soundze of swyne, twenty ye shall call  
Forget not this lesson, for nothyng that may befall  
Thinke what I say my sonne, nyght and day.

**O**f the Roo huntynge, bzykyng, and dresyng.

**W**hen ye hunte at the Roo, then ye shall say thoz  
He crosseth and trasoneth your houndes befoze  
A great Roe bucke, ye cal hym not so

But a fayre Roe bucke, and a fayre doe  
wyth the bowelles and wyth the bloud  
Reward ye your houndes, my sonne so good.

**A**nd eche foote ye shall cut in foure I you ken  
Take the bowelles and the bloud, & doo al together the  
Gyue it then to your houndes so

And much the gladder then they wyl go  
That to your houndes no rewarde is named  
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed  
The Roe shalbe herdeled, by very I wyne  
The two forther legges the heade layde betwene

And



And take the one hyndre legge vp I you pray  
And that other farther leg ryght as I you saye  
Upon that other farther leg, bothe ye them pyt  
And wyth that other farther legge vp ye them knyt  
On this maner thus when ye haue wrought  
All whole into the ketchyn it shalbe bryght  
Saue that your houndes eate the bowels and the feet.

¶ Now of the age and vndoing of the Boze  
**N**ow to speake of the Boze the first yere he is  
A pygge of the soulder called as I haue blys  
The second yere a hog, and so shal he bee  
And an hog stee when he is of yeres thre  
And when he is of foure yeres aboze shal he be  
From the soulder of the swyne then departeth he  
A synguler is he so for alone he wyl go  
When ye haue slayne the Boze and wyl do hym ryght  
Ye shal vndo hym vnslayne, when he shal be dyght  
Thyrti brydes and twis of hym ye shal make  
By the law of Venerie, I dare vndertake  
Through your houndes by strength yf he be dead  
They shal haue the bowels boyled wyth bread  
Cast vpon the ground where the Boze was slayne  
And that is called a rewarde so hunters it sayne  
Upon the earth so haue I blesse, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

**N**ow to speake of the Hare my sonnes sykerly  
That beast kyng shalbe called of all Venerie  
For all the fayre speakyng and blowing that thare  
Commeth of sechyng and findyng of the Hare  
For my louyng children I take it on hand  
He is the meruaylous beast that is in any land  
For he femayeth croketh and roungeth euermore  
And beareth talow and grece, & aboue teeth hath before



And other whyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde  
And other whyle female, and kyndely by kynde  
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within  
In thre degrees he them bereth oz he with them twyn  
Two rough and two smoth who wyl them see  
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyl bee  
When he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewardes for houndes.

**W**hen your houndes by strength haue don her to dead  
The hunter shall rewarde them with the head  
With the shoulders & the sides and with the bowels all  
And al thinge within the wombe saue only the gall  
The paunch also, giue them none of tho  
Which rewarde when on the erth it is dealed  
With all good hunters the halow it is named  
Then the loynes of the Hare looke ye not forget  
But bzing them to the Kitchin, for thy lordes meat  
And of this beast to trete, here shal it be let.

¶ Which beastes shalbe slayne, & whiche strypte.

**N**ow to speake of beastes, when they ben slayne  
How many ben strypt, and how many ben slayne  
all that Beare skyn and talow, and rounge leane mee  
Shall be slayne saue the Hare, for he shall strypt bee  
and all that bereth grete and piles ther vpon  
Euer shalbe strypt, when they ben vndoon  
On this maner play, thus ye shall saye.

¶ Which beastes shalbe rered with the limere.

**M**y deare sonnes echone now wyl I you lere  
How many maner of beastes as with the limere  
Shalbe vprered in fryth oz in feelde  
Both the hart and the Bucke, and the Boze so wyld  
And all other beastes that hunted shalbe  
Shal be sought and founde with ratches so fres

Say



Say thus I you tolde, my children so holde

**¶ The discrepung of a Bucke**

**A**nd ye speak of a Bucke the fyrst yere he is  
A faune souking on his dam, say as I you wyg  
The seconde yere a pyket, the thirde yere a sozell  
A loar at the fourth yere the trueth, I you tell  
The fyft yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst hede  
The sixt yere call hym a bucke and doo as I you rede

**¶ Of the hoznes of a Bucke.**

**A** He hoznes of a great Bucke oz he so bee  
Must be sommoned as I say, harkeneth to mee  
Two braunces fyrst pawmed he must haue  
And foure auuncers the sothe yf ye wyll saue  
And. xiiii. esplers and then ye may hym call  
Where so he be a great bucke I tell you all

**¶ Of the Roe Bucke.**

**A**nd if ye of the Roe bucke wyl know the same.  
The fyrst yere he is a kynd souking on hys dame  
The second yere he is a gyze, and ben suche al  
The thirde yere an hemuse looke ye hym call  
Roe Bucke of the first head he is at the fourth yere  
The fyft yere a Roe bucke hym call I you lere  
At saynt andrewes day, his hoznes he wyll cast  
In moze oz in mosse he hideth them fast  
So that no man may them soone fynde  
Els in certayne he dothe not hys kynde  
At Saynt James day, where so he goe  
Then shall the Roe bucke gendze wyth the Roe  
And so boldly there as ye sojourne  
Then he is called a Roe bucke goynge in his tourne  
And yf ye may a Roe bucke flea wythouten any fayle  
And ye finde the beuy grece at hys tayle  
And some Roe buckes haue, when ye it fynde

Then



Than shall ye see it as ye doo of Hart and of Hynde  
Also the Robucke, as it is well his kynde  
At holy rood day he goth to ryde  
And bleth the byt, when he may get it.

✠ Now of the Hart and the Hynde.

Sonnes of the Hart and the hinde learne yet ye maye  
There they drawe to the herde, at holy Rood Day  
To the stepe then they gone, eche hote day at none  
Which stepe they vse my children I you say  
Tyll it be midsomer at the least way  
The cause of the stepe is to keep them fro the flye  
Who so cometh to that place may it well spye  
An other thinge vse they my childe also  
The same season of the yere to soyle to go.

¶ Of the crienge of these beastes.

A Hart beloweth, and a Bucke groyneth I finde  
And eche Ro bucke, certaynly bellet by kynde  
The noyse of the beastes thus ye shall call  
For pryde of theyr make they vse it all  
Say childe where ye goe, your dame taught you so.

¶ Marke well these season folowynge.

Tyme of grece beginneth at mydsommer day  
And tyll holy Roode Day, lasteth as I you say

¶ The season of the Fore, fro Nativite  
Tyll the Annunciation of our Lady free.

¶ Season of the Robucke at Easter shall begyn  
And tyll Michelmas lasteth nye or the blyn.

✠ The season of the Ro beginneth at Michelmas  
And it shal endure tyll it be Candelmas.

¶ At Michelmas beginneth the hunting of the Hare  
And lasteth till midsomer there wil no man it spare.

¶ The season of the wolfe, is made in eche countrie  
At the season of the Fore, and evermore shalbe.

The



**T**he season of the boze is from the natiuitie  
Tyll the purgycacion of our Lady so free  
For at the Natiuitie of our Lady sweet  
He maye finde where he goth vnder hys feet  
Bothe in woodes and feeldes, corne and other frute  
When he after foode maketh any sute  
Crabbes and oke cornes and nuttes, there they grow  
Hawes, and hepes and other thinges inow  
That tyll the purification lasteth as ye may see  
And maketh the boze in season to bee  
For while that frute may last, hys time is neuer past.

**N**ow to speake of the Hare, how all shalbe wrought  
When she shall with houndes be founden & sought  
The fyrst worde to the houndes þ the hunter shall out pit  
Is at the kenel doore, when he openeth it  
That all may him here he shall say (arere)

For his houndes wyll come to hastely  
This is the fyrst worde my sonne of Menery  
And when he hath coupled his houndes echone  
And is forth with them to felde gone  
And when he hath of cast his couples at wyll  
Then shall he speake and say his houndes tyll.

**H**ors de couple auant se auant (twyse so)  
And then (so ho so ho) thrysse and no mo  
And then say, say auant so ho, I the pray  
And yf ye see your houndes haue good wyll to ren  
And draw awaywarde fro you, say as I you ken.

**H**ere how a my, agayne them call so  
Then, swef mon amy swef, to make them soft tho  
and yf any fynde of the hare there hath go  
and he byght Rycharde or Bemound to him cry so  
**O**pes a Bemounde le byllant, and I shall you auow  
Que quida, troula cowaarde oula court cowe,

G. i.

That



That Bemounde, the worthy without ony fayle  
That weneth to finde the cowarde wyth the shorte taile  
And yf ye see where the hare at pasture hath bene  
If it be in tyme of the corne green.  
And yf your houndes chase well at your wyll  
Then thre notes ye shall blowe bothe loude and shyll  
There one and there a nother there he pastured hath  
Then say (Illoquens) in the same path  
So say to them in kinde, vnto tyme ye her fynde  
And then cast a sygne all the felde aboute  
To se her pasture where she hath be in oz out  
Other at her foume for gladly to be she is not lese  
There she hath pastured in tyme of relese  
And any hounde finde oz musyng of her mace  
There as she hath bene and is gon out of that place  
Ha cy touz cy est yll, so shall ye say  
Wenz arere so how sa, as loude as ye may  
Sa cy ad est so how, after that  
Sa sa cy auant, and therof be not lat  
And when ye see vnto the playne her at the last  
In feelde oz in arable land oz in the wood past  
And your hounde wyll finde of her ther then  
Say la douce amy last est a and doo as I you ken  
That is to say, swete freend there is he come low  
For to dzye here, and therwyth ye shall say, so how  
Illoquens ey douce ey baylaui so how so how the twoys  
Thus may ye now dere sonnes terne of beneryce  
And when ye come there as ye trob he wyll dwell  
And so semeth to you well then say as I you tell  
La douce la est a venus, for to dwell thore  
And therwyth thyzes, so how, say ye no more  
And if it semeth well you to fynde all in feare  
And wene so to doo then say, douce how here how here,  
How



**H**ow here dounce, how here, how here he setteth  
 So shall ye say my childzen and for nothing letteth  
 All maner of beastes that euer chased bee  
 Haue one maner of worde, so how, I tell thee  
 To fulfyll oz vnfyll all maner of chase  
 The hunter euermore in hys mouth that worde he hase  
 And yf your houndes at a chase renne there ye hunt  
 And the beastes begyn to renne, as hartes ben wunt  
 Or for to hanylon as dothe the fore with his gyle  
 Or for to crosse as the doe otherwhyle  
 Eyther to dwel so that your houndes cannot out go  
 Then shall ye say (ho sa amy sa sa)  
 ✠ A couples sa arere, so how, suche is the play  
 And so howe is as much as so how to saye  
 But for so how it is short in speathe when it is brought  
 Therfore say we so how, but sa how sa we nought  
 And yf your houndes chase at hart oz at hare  
 And they renne at defaute thus ye shall there fare  
 I co so how assayne assayne stou ho ho  
 I Sa assayne arere so how, these wordes and no mo  
 And yf your houndes renne wel at the fore oz at the doe  
 And so fayle at defaute say thus ferther oz ye gee  
 ✠ Ho ho oz swefe aluy dounce aluy, that they here  
 I Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arere  
 ✠ So how so how benes a coupler, and doo as I ken  
 The more worshyp may ye haue among all men  
 Your craftes let not be hid, and doo as I you byd  
 All my sonnes in same, and thus may ye know of game  
 The boke y the mayster hunters maketh to hys  
 man, now heere folowing ye may heare.  
**T**he mayster to the man maketh his booke  
 That he knoweth by kinde what the hart coste  
 At huntynge euermore when he gothe



Quod the man to his mayster that were good loze  
For to know what he dothe the houndes befoze  
What doth he quod the mayster to the man  
He doth quod he euen as thou mayst see  
Bzeke and so dothe no beast but he  
When bzeketh he quod the man, what is that to say  
Wyth his fete he openeth the earth ther he goth away  
What is the cause quod the man, mayster I the pray  
That the hart afore the houndes when they him hūt ay  
That then to the riuer he wyll eth for to go?

Quod the master to the man there are causes two  
For two causes the hart desireth to y riuer, & note  
wel these termes folowing, Discēde & other

**O**ne cause for the riuer descend he is aye  
And so he is to the water when he taketh the way  
why callest thou hym descend mayster I the pray?  
For he payeth of his might the sooth for to say  
An other is to the water why he goth other whyle  
The houndes that him suen to purpose to begyle  
**E**t of this hart quod his man mayster I wyll ken  
Into the water when he lepeth what he maketh then  
He profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall say  
For he wote not him selfe yet how he wyll away  
whether ouer the water he wyll forth passe.

**O**r turne agayne the same way there he fyrst was  
Therefore it is profer as these hunters sayne  
And reprofer yf the same way he turne agayne  
At the other syde of the water yf he vpstarte  
Then shall ye call it the soyle of the harte  
And that is for the water of hys legges weet  
Downe into the steppes there fallen of his feet  
Agayne the water his way euen yf he hent  
Chan bzeketh he water therto take you tent

And



And if with the go algate you it shall  
Defoulant the water and harte so hym call

Now of the numbles marke well the termes

**T**he man to hys mayster speaketh blythe  
Of the numbles of the hart that he wolde them kythe  
How many endes there shalbe them within  
Quod the master but one, thicke nor thynne.  
And that is but the gargyllion to speke of all by deene  
And al these other crookes and roundelles beene

**T**he auuncers the forcers

**E**t wolde I wyt and thou woldest me lere  
The crookes and the roundels of the numbles of þy dere,  
One crooke of the numbles lyeth euer moze  
Under the throte boll of the beast befoze  
That called is (auuncers) who so can them ken  
And the hindermost part of the numbles then  
That is to say the (forcers) that lyen even betwene  
The two thyghes of the beast that other crookes euen  
In the midzet that called is the roundell also

For the sides rounde about cozen it is fro  
My dere sonnes bolde, say of game thus I you tolde

**E**t wold I wyt mayster why these houndes all  
Bayen and cryen when they hym sethe shal  
For they shoulde haue helpe that is their skyll  
For to flea the beast that they renne tyll

**T**ell me mayster quod the man what is the skyll  
why the Hare wolde so fayne renne agaynst the hyll  
Quod the mayster for her legges be chopter befoze  
Then behynde that is the skyll thore.

What is the cause quod the man þy men say of the best  
That the Hare sytteth aye when she taketh her rest  
And other beastes lye as commonly men sayne  
For two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne



One is for the hurcles upon the houghes aye  
 And all other beastes can the syde to the ground lay  
 An other cause there is and that is no lesse  
 For she beareth bothe sewet and pure grece.  
**E**t wolde I mayster quod the man fayne wit moze  
 Where lieth the sewet of the hare behinde or befoze:  
 Ouer the loyne quod the master of eche hare thou take  
 Betwene the tayle and the chine euen on the backe  
**E**t wolde I mayster quod the man these at the lere  
 Whan thou walkest in the feeld with thy lymere  
 There as an hare pastured hath or thou hym see  
 To know fat or lene whether he bee:  
 I can quod the mayster well tell the thys case  
 Mayte well where he lay, and where he fumped has  
 Pelow and englamed yf that it bee  
 Then he is fat I tell thee learne this of mee  
 And if it be bothe blacke and harde and clene  
 Then he is megre larbze and lene  
 And of this same thing yf thou leue not mee  
 Take hede in the wynter and then thou may it see  
**E**t mayster of the hare fayne wolde I wyt moze  
 What he doth when he goth the houndes befoze:  
 He sozth and resoꝛth there he goth away  
 Drycketh and repꝛiketh the soth for to say  
 But what is that quod the man when they so doone:  
 That shall I quod the master tell the ful soone  
 In the feeldes where goeth no wayes ben  
 There he sozth when he steppeth and it maye not be seen  
 And after when he doubleth and turneth not agayne  
 Then he resoꝛteth as good hunters sayne  
 And when he renneth in the way dzy or tweete  
 Then may finde footstak of clees or of feete  
 Then pꝛicketh the Hare aye when he dothe so

[And



And repycketh than he agayne goe.

A vauntelay, alay, and relay.

**M**yster: yet quod the man, what is that to say  
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lytle bysethe  
Whan the houndes are set an hart for to mete  
And other him chalen and folowen to take  
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make  
Euen at his comyng yf thou let thy houndes go  
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro  
That is, a vauntelay, and so thou shalt it call  
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all  
And an hyndyng great all other vntyll  
For they may not that day no more sew at wyll  
And holde thy houndes styll yf that thou so doo  
Tyll all the houndes that be behinde become therto  
Than let thy houndes altogether goe  
That called is an, alay, and looke thou sa so  
And that hyndyng is yet to them that bene behynde  
For the rested will ener ouer goe the wery by kynde  
A relay is after whan the houndes are past  
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them fast  
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone  
And that is than a fortheryng to them echone  
For and thy houndes haue ouertake these other bi distris  
Than shall they all folow hym of one swyftenes.

What is a forloyne.

**M**yster yet wolde I sayne this is good to here  
That shall I say the quod he the sooth at y least  
That wall I say thee quod he the sooth at the least  
Whan thy houndes in the wood seche ony beast  
And the beast is stole away out of the fryth  
Or the houndes that thou hast meten therwyth  
And any other houndes before than may with the mete  
These



These other houndes are then forloyned I thee here  
For the beast and the houndes are so ferre before  
And the houndes behinde ben wery and soze  
So that they may not at the beast come at theyr wyll  
The houndes before forloyn them and that is the skyl  
They ben ay so ferre before to me yf thou wilt trust  
And this is the forloyned lere it yf thou lust.

¶ Whiche thre thinges causeth y houndes to endure  
✠ Yet wolde I wyll mayster yf it were thy wyll  
When thy houndes renne an hart vntyll  
And aye the ferther that they goe the gladder they ben  
For thre causes quod he as oftentymes is seen  
One is when the hart renneth faste on a rese  
He sweeteth that it renneth downe throughout his clesse  
The houndes when they fynde of that hys swete  
Then they are leuer to renne and lother to lete  
An other cause when the hart nye no moze may  
Then wyll he whyte froth cast there he goeth away  
When the houndes fynde of that than are they glad  
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so rad  
The thirde cause is of the hart when he is nigh dead  
Then he casteth out of hys mouth froth and bloud red  
The houndes know that he shalbe taken soone then  
And euer the ferther they go the gladder they renne  
These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be  
which beast a slowe hound taketh as sone as a swyft  
¶ What beast yet maystre I aske it for none yll  
That mooste whole all houndes renne vntyll  
And also soone the slowest shall him ouertake  
As the swyftest shall doo what way so euer he take  
That beast a Baulon byght, a brocke or a gray  
These thre names he hath the sothe for to say  
And this is cause therof, for he wyll by kynde

These



Go through thornes alway the thickest he may fynde  
There as the swyft hounde may no ferther go  
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thzo.

¶ Why the hare fumase and croteyes.

Y Et mayster wolde I wit why that men sayne  
That the hare fumayse and croteyse bothe playne  
And all maner of beastes that hunted bee  
femyon oz fenon as we wel it see:

That shall I well tell quod the mayster then  
For why that he fumayes and croteyse well I ken  
He fumayth for he beareth talow that is no lece  
And he croteys men sayne for he beareth no grece  
And soukes on his hoghes when he letteth it go  
And beastes of suche kinde fynde we no mo

¶ How many beastes femaē master sayne wolde I here  
And how many fenon that where good to here:  
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght  
All beastes that beare talow and stande bryght  
femayen when they doo say as I thes ken  
And al other fenon that rouken downe then

¶ How many maner of beastes of Venery releue

¶ How many maner of beastes mayster me tell  
Of venery releuen by frith oz by fell:

To this quod the mayster I shall the aunswere  
Of all beastes but two the hart and the hare  
from the annunciation of our Lady

The hart then releueth the sothe for to say

Tyll saynt Peters day and Boule and the hare ryght  
from the purification of our Lady bryght

Tyll translatyon releueth leue ye me

Of saynt Venet the .xi. of July.

¶ To vndoo the wylde boze.

¶ Yet my childe of the wylde boze to speake moze

H.i.

When



When he shalbe bndōone I tel you befoze  
Two and thyrty bzedes ye shall of him make  
Now wyl ye wylt my sonnes where ye shal them take  
The fyrst of them is the head what ever befall  
Another is the collar, and so ye shall it call  
The sheeldes on the shoulders therof shall two bee  
Then every syde of the swyne departe in thre  
The piskels and the gamons departe them in two  
And two fillettes he hath forget not tho  
Then take the legges and his feete & shew your sleight  
For they shall of his bzedes be counted for eyght  
Depart the chine in foure peces and no mo  
And take there your bzedes thirty and two  
And saye put the grece when it is take away  
In the bladder of the boze my childe I you pray  
For it is medicine, for many maner pyne.

How ye shall breke an harte

**A**nd for to speake of the harte whyle we think on  
My childe fyrst ye shal hym serue whē he shalbe  
And that is for to say or ever ye hym dyght (bndon  
wpythin his hornes to lay hym vpryght  
At the assay kisse him that lordes may see  
Anon fat or lene whether that he bee  
Then cut of the coddes of the belly even fro  
Or ye begin him to fley, and then shall ye go  
At the chaules to begyn as soone as ye may  
And slyt him downe to thassay  
And fro thassay even downe to the bely shall ye slyt  
To the pyssill there the codde was away kit  
Then slit the lyft legges even fyrst befoze  
And then the lyft legges behynde or ye doo more  
And these other legges vpon the ryght syde  
Vpon the same maner slyt ye that tyde



To go to the chekes looke that ye be prest  
 And so slay him downe even to the best  
 And so slay him forth ryght vnto the assay  
 Even to the place where the codde was cut away  
 Then slaye the same wyse all that other syde  
 But let the tayle of the beast styll theron a byde  
 Then shall ye hym vndoo my childe I you rede  
 Ryght vpon his owne skynne and lay it on byde  
 Take hede of the cutting of the same Dere  
 And begin first to make the erbere  
 Then take out the shoulders and sitteth anon  
 The bely to the side from the corbyn bone  
 That is corbins fee, at the death he will be  
 Then take out the sewet, that it be not laste  
 For that my childe is good for leche crafte  
 Then put thynne hand softly vnder the best bone  
 And there shall ye take out the erber anon  
 Then put out the paunche & from the paunche chafe  
 Away lyghtly the rate suche as he hase  
 Holde it with a finger doo as I you ken  
 And with the bloud and the grece fill it then  
 Aooke threde that ye haue and nedle therto  
 For to sewe it withall or ye moze doo  
 The smal guttes then ye shall out pyt  
 From them take the mawe, forget not it  
 Then take out the liuer and lay it on the skinne  
 And after that the bladder without moze dyn  
 Then dresse the numbles first that ye recke  
 Downe the auauncers, kerue that cleueth to the necke  
 And downe with the bolthrote put them anon  
 And kerue vp the flesh there vp to the backe bone  
 And so forth to the fillettes that ye by arere  
 That falleth to the numbles, and shalbe there



Wyth the neres also and sewet that there is  
Euen to the midryfe than vpon hym is  
Than take downe the midryfe from the sydes hot  
And heaue vp the numbles whole by the boll throte  
In thyne hand than them holde, and looke and see  
That all that longeth them to togyther that it bee  
Than take them to thy brother to holde for tryt  
Whyle that thou them doublest and dresse at ther lyst  
Than away the lyghtes and on the skinne them lay  
To abyde the querrey my chyld I you pray  
Than shall ye sty the slough there as the harte lyeth  
And take away the heares from it and styeth  
For suche heares hath hys hert aye it vpon  
As men see in the beast whan he is vndone  
And the middes of the herte abone shall ye fynde  
Looke ye geue it to a lorde, and childe be kynd  
For it is kynde for many maladres  
And in the myddes of the hert euermore it lyes  
Than shall ye cut the chyrtes the teeth euen fro  
And after the rydge bone kytte euen also  
The forches and the sydes euen betwene  
And looke that your kniues aye whetted bene  
Than turne vp the forches and frote them wyth bloude  
For to saue grece, so do men of good  
Than shall ye cut the necke the sydes euen fro  
And the head from the necke cutteth also  
The tounge the brayne, the paunche and the necke  
Whan they washed bene wel wyth the water of the becke  
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres  
Aboue the hert of the beast, whan thou them reres  
Wyth all the bloud that ye may get and wyne  
Al together shall be take and layde on the skynne  
To geue your houndes, that called is ywys

The



The quere, aboue the skynne for it eaten is  
And who dresleth so by my counsaile  
Shall haue the left shoulder for his trauaile  
And the ryght shoulder where so ever he bee  
Gyue it to the foster for that is his fee  
And the lyuer also of the same beast  
To the fosters knaue gyue it at the least  
The numbles trusse in the skynne, and hardell the fast  
The sydes and the forchesse togyther that they last  
Wyth the hyndre legges, be doone so it shall  
Then brynge it home and the skyn wythall  
The numbles and the hornes at the lordes gate  
Then boldly blow the pryce therat  
Pour play for to nymme, or that ye come in.

**E**xplicit Dame Iulyan Barnes doctryne.  
in her booke of huntynge.

**B**eastes of the chace of the sweet fewte and stynking

**T**here bene beasts of the chace the swete fewte  
And the ben the bucke, the doe, the bere, the rayn  
der, the elke, the spickarde, the otter, and the martron

**T**here ben beasts of the chace of the stynkyng fewte  
And they ben the roe bucke and the roe, the fulmard, the  
fyches, the baud, the gray, the fore the squyzell, y whyte  
rat, the lott and the polcat.

**T**he names of dyuers maner of houndes.

**T**here ben the names of houndes. fyrst there is a gre  
hound, a bastard, a mogrel, a mastif, a lemoz, a spani  
el raches kennets, terrours, bouchers hounds dughil dog  
ges, trindel tailed and pryckeered curtes and small lady  
popies that bere away the fleas and diuers smal fautes

**T**he properties of a good grehounde.

**A** greound shuld be heded like a snake, & necked like  
a drake, footed like a catte, tailed like a ratte, sided



like a breme, & chined like a beme. The first yere he must  
lerne to feed, y second yere to feld him lede, the thyrde  
he is felow lyke, the. iiii. yere he is none lyke, y. v. yere he  
is good enough, the. vi. yere he shall holde the plough, y  
vii. yere he wyll auayle great bytches for to assaile, the  
viii. yere lykkladell, the. ix. yere cartsadell, and whē he is  
comen to that yere, haue hym to the tannere. For y beste  
hounde that euer bytche had, at the. ix. yere he is ful bad.

¶ The properties of a good horse.

**A** Good horse should haue. xv. properties and cōdici  
ons. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a wo  
man thre of a fox, thre of an hare, &. iii. of an asse.

¶ Of a man holde, proude, & hardy. Of a woman fayre  
brested fayre of heare, and easy to lepe vpon. Of a fox, a  
fayre tayle, short eares, with a good trot, Of an hare, a  
great eye, a dype head, and well rennyng. Of an asse, a  
bygge thyn, a flat legge, and a good hoofe. Well trauay  
led women nor well trauayled horse were neuer good.

Arise erly, serue god deuoutly, and the worlde beselye,  
Doo thy worke wysely, gyue thyne almes secretly, goe by  
the waye sadly, answer the people demurely, go to thy  
meat appetylely syt therat discretly, of thy tonge be not  
to lyberall, arise therfro temperally, go to thy supper  
soberly, & to thy bed mercly, be in thyne inne iocundlye,  
please thy loue dully, and slepe surely.

¶ Marke well these foure thynges.

**T**here ben foure principall thinges principalli to be  
dred of euery wyse man. The firste is the curse  
of our heuenly father god. The seconde is the indigna  
ciō of a prync (quia indignacio Regis vel Principis mors est,  
The thirde is the fauour or will of a iudge. The fourth  
is sclander and the mutation of a comynalte.

¶ Who that maketh in Christmas a dog to his larder.

And



And in Marche a sowe to his gardynner, and in May a  
foole of a wyle mans counsell, he shall neuer haue good  
larder, fayre gardyne, nor yet well kept counsell.

¶ Ferre from thy kynsmen cast the, wrath not thy ney-  
ghbours next thee, In a good corne countrey threste the  
and sit downe Robyn and rest thee.

¶ Who that buyldeth his house all of salowes  
And prycketh a blynd harte ouer the falowes  
And suffreth his wyfe to seke many halowes  
God sende hym the blesse of everlastyng galowes.

¶ If these be not directed, then go they at aduenture  
¶ There bene foure thinges full harde to know whiche  
way that they wyll drawe. The fyrst is the wayes of a  
young man. The seconde is the course of a vessell in the  
sea. The thirde of an adder oz of a serpent spzente  
The fourth of a foule spitting on any thyng

¶ Two wyues in one house, two cattes and one mouse

¶ Two dogges and one bone, shall neuer accorde in one

¶ Who that manneth hym wyth his kyn

And closeth his crafte wyth chery trees.

Shall haue many hedges broken

And also lytle good serupce.

¶ The Companyes of beastes and foules.



A herde of hartes a cete of grapes

an herde of al ma. a bery of conyes

ner dere

a rycheffe of matrons

an herde of swans a besynes of ferettes

an herde of cranes

a brace of grehounds oz. ii.

an herde of curlewoes

a lefe of grehounds oz. iii.

an herde of wrennes

a couple of spanyels

an herde of harlottes

a couple of rening hounds,

a nyte of felauntes

a lytter of welpes

a beup of Ladyes,

a kyndell of young cattes

a beup



a beuy of roes	a synguler of bozes
a beuy of quayles	a dryft of tame swyne
a sege of Herons	an harrasse of hoys
a sege of byttoures	a ragge of coltes oz a rake
a lord oz a sute of mallards	a baren of mules
a mustre of pecockes	a tryppe of gotes
a walke of snites	a tryppe of hares
a congregacion of people	a gaggyll of geese
an exaltynge of larkes	a broode of hennes
a watch of nyghtyngales	a badelynge of Duckes
an hoste of men	a nonpaciens of wyues
a feloshyppynge of yemen	a state of prynces
a cherme of goldfinches	a though of barons
a caste of bread	a prudence of bycaryes
a couple oz a payze of botels	a superfluitie of nunnes
a flyght of Doues	a scoole of clerkes
an unkyndnes of rauens	a doctrine of doctours
a claterynge of choughes	a conuertynge of pserchours
a dissimulacion of byzdes	a sentence of Judges
a route of knightes	a dampnyng of Juryours
a pryde of lyons	an obeisaunce of seruautes
a sleuthe of beares	a sete of vschers
a draught of butlers	a tygendes of pyes
a proude shewig of taylers	an hoste of sparowes
a temperaunce of cookes	a swarme of bees
a stalke of festers	a caste of Haukes of the
a boiste of souldyours	toure, two
a laughter of ostlers	a lese of y same haukes, iii.
a gloier of tawerners	a flyght of gothaukes
a malepertnes of pedlers	a flyght of swalowes
a thraue of freschers	a byldynge of rookes
a squat of danbers	a murmuratyon of stares
a fyghtynge of beggers	a route of wulues



an vntrowth of sompners  
 a melodi of harpers  
 a pouerty of pyppers  
 a subtiltie of sergeauntes  
 a tabernakle of bakers  
 a dyyst of fyshers  
 a dysgysynge of taylers  
 a bleche of souters  
 a smere of coypours  
 a cluster of grapes  
 a cluster of churles  
 a rag of maydens  
 a rafull of knaues  
 a blushe of boyes  
 an vncredibilite of kocoldes  
 a coup of partiryches  
 a spyng of teles  
 a desarte of lapw ynges  
 a fall of wodrockes  
 a congregacion of plouers  
 a couerte of cootes  
 a dule of turtylles  
 a scull of freres  
 a honozable syght of monks  
 a scull of fysh  
 an example of masters  
 an obseruaunce of heremites  
 an eloquence of lawers  
 an execucyon of officers  
 a fayth of marchauntes  
 a puish of steward of hous  
 a kerse of panter  
 a credence of seboers.

a lepe of lybardes  
 a thewednes of apes  
 a sculke of theues  
 a sculke of foxes  
 a nest of rabbettes  
 a labour of moles  
 a mute of houndes  
 a kenell of raches  
 a sute of a lyam  
 a cowardnes of cures  
 a sourde of wylde stoyne  
 a stod of mares  
 a pace of asses  
 a droue of nete  
 a flocke of shepe  
 a gagle of women  
 a pepe of chekys  
 a multiplyng of husbandes  
 a pontificaltype of prelates  
 a dygnyte of chanous  
 a charge of curates  
 a descrecion of pzeestes  
 a diswozthyp of scottes  
 Explicit.

¶ Here foloweth þe debotermes  
 to speake of bzekyng or bze-  
 syng of diuers beastes & fou-  
 les. &c. And the same is the-  
 wed of certayne fylches.

**A** Dere broken  
 A goole rered

I. i. An



an embreyng of caruers	a barbell fusked
a sauegarde of porters	a trout gobetted
a blast of hunters	a pygge headed and syded
a thretenyng of courtiers	a capon labored
a promyse of tapsters	a chekyn frusched
a lyng of pardoners	a cony unlaced
a my beleue of paynters	a crane dysplayde
a lashe of carters	a curlewe vniointed
a skolding of kemsters	a fesant alet
a wondering of tynkers	a quayle wynged
a waiewernes of halwards	a plouer menced
a worthyp of wyrters	a pygeon thyghed
a neuerthpyung of iuglers	a browne leched
a fraunche of myllers	a swan lyft
a feast of byuers	a lambe shouldred
a goyng of buchers	a kyd shouldred
a trynket of cozurers	an hen spoyled
a plucke of shooturners	a malarde unbzaced
a droukenhpy of coblers	an heron dilmembzed
a custer of nuttes	a pectoche dysfigured
a rayge of the teeth	a bytter vntached
a rascall of boyes	a partryche alet
an egge tyzed	a rayle bzested
a fyze tymbred.	a woodcocke thyghed.

*¶ Rowe of the fyshes.*

A samon chyned  
 a pyke splatted  
 a haddocke syded  
 a cheuyn fynned  
 a sole loyned  
 a guernarde chyned  
 a tenche sauced  
 an ele tronched  
 a byeme splayed

*¶ Ye shall saye thus.*

An harte harboureth  
 a bucke lodgeth  
 a squyre lodgeth  
 a roe beddeth  
 a tyeman beddeth  
 an hare in his fourme  
 shouderpynge or lenyng  
 a cony sytting  
 a woodcocke breakyng



**C**heere now folowynge shall be shewed all thyres and  
the byshoppyches of the realme of Englande, and ye shall vnderstand  
that the thyres ben wytten befoze, and the byshoppyches of the  
same are wytten folowynge next after, and than after ward  
are shewed the prouynces of this lande.

**K**ent, Canterburie, Rochester, Sussex, Chichester,  
Hamthire, Surrey, Winchester, Wylthire, Bark-  
thire, Salisbury, Somersetthire, Dorsetthire,  
Bathie, Deuonthire, Cornewayle, Excester, Essex, Mid-  
dlesex, London, Northfolke, Suffolke, Northwich, Caa-  
brydgethithire, Ely.

**L**epceter, Worcester, Wigorne, Hertforththire, Her-  
forde, Chelthire, Shropthire parte of Lancasthithire,  
Chester, Yorkethithire, Staffordthithire, Darbythithire, No-  
tyngamthithire, & other as parte of Lancasterthithire, Yorke.

**P**rouynces of Englande.

**C**anterbury, Yorke, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham,  
Northüberlād, Durhā, Westmerlād, Cynedale, Kaulle.

**T**o haue a faythfull freend.

**A** faythfull freend wolde I fayne fynde  
To fynde hym there he myght be founde  
But now is the worlde wext so vnkynde

That frendshipp is fall to the grounde  
Now a freend haue I founde

That I wyll neyther ban ne curse  
But of all freendes in feeld or towne  
Euer grauncer myne owne purse.

**M**y purse it is my preuy wyfe  
This songe I dare both syng and say  
It parteth men of muche stryfe  
Whan euery man for hymselfe shall pay  
As I ryde in ryche aray



For golde and syluer men wyll me flozth  
By this matter I dare well saye  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse  
As I red wyth golde so red  
And haue to doo with landes late  
Men for my money wyll make me spede  
And for my goodes they wyll me knowe  
More and lesse to me wyll drawe  
Bothe the better and the worse  
By thys matter I saye in sawe  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.  
¶ It befell me vpon a tyme  
As it hath doone by many a one mo  
My horse, my nete, my sheep, my swyne,  
And all my goodes were gone me fro  
I went to my freendes and tolde them so  
And home agayne they bad me trusse  
I sayd agayne whan I was woe  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.  
¶ Therfore I rede you spys all  
To assay your freendes or ye haue need  
For and ye come downe and haue a fall  
Full fewe of them for you wyl grede  
Therfore assay them euery chone  
Both the better and the worse  
Our lord that shope both sonne and moone  
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. Amen.


¶ Thus endeth the booke of huntynge.

The



**T**he measures of blowing of a hohne. fyrst to  
geue knowledge to goe to the feeld.


**B**lowe wyth one wynde, one short one longe  
and a longer.

<sup>2</sup>  To blowe to the couplyng of the houndes  
at the kennell doore.

**B**lowe wyth one wynde, one longe and. iiii. short.  
The second wynde one long, one short and a shorter.


<sup>3</sup>  To blowe to the feeld.

**B**lowe with two wyndes, with the fyrst one  
short, one longe, and two short.  
with the second wynde one short, one  
longe, and a longer.


<sup>4</sup>  To blowe in the feeld.

**W**ith two wyndes, the fyrst two short  
one longe and two short.


The second, one short, one long, and a longer.

<sup>5</sup>  To uncouple the houndes in the feeld.


**T**hre longe notes, one with thre wyndes.

<sup>6</sup>  To blowe to take.

**T**wo wyndes, the fyrst a longe and a short.  
the second a longe.

<sup>7</sup>  When the houndes a game unknownen hunteth  
then the hunt bloweth this.


**B**lowe the helyne, one longe, and. vi. short.

<sup>8</sup>  If it be the same ye hunt for.

**B**lowe the whole rechate with thre wyndes, the  
fyrst wynde one longe and. vi. short.

The second wynde two short and one longe.

The thyrde wynde one longe and. vi. short.

<sup>9</sup>  To take to drawe from covert to covert.

Thre wyndes. ii. short, one longe and. ii. short


The second one longe and a short.

The thyrde one longe.

J.iii.


To



10  To blowe the earthing of the foxe  
when he is couerable.

**C** Foure notes with ioure wyndes.

The relyefe one longe. vi. short.

11  To blowe yf the foxe be not couerable.

**C** Two wyndes, one longe, and thre short

The second wynde longe.

12  To blowe the death of the foxe in the field or couerd.

**C** Thre notes wyth thre wyndes.

The rechate vpon the same with thre wyndes


**C** The fyrst wynde, one longe, and. vi. short.

The second one short and one longe.

The thyrde one longe and. v. short.

13 The death of the foxe at the lordes gate.

**C** Tho notes. And then the relyefe thre tymes.

14  The death of the bucke, eyther with bowe, houndes,  
or grehoundes.


**C** One longe note.

15  The knowledge vpon the same.

**C** Two short, and one longe.

16 The death of the bucke with houndes.

**C** Two longe notes, and the rechate.

17  The pyce of an hart ryll.


**C** Nine notes with thre restes.

18  The rechate with thre wyndes.

**C** The fyrst one longe, and. vi. short.

The seconde one short, and one longe.

The thyrde one longe, and. vi. short.

19  To blowe the call of the keepers of any parke or forest.

**C** One short, one long, and one longer.

20  If the keeper answer you, blow.

**C** Two short with one wynde, and drawe toward him,  
and after that blowe one short.

21  When the game breaketh couerd.

**C** Foure with thre wyndes, & the rechate vpon the same

The



22 The sence when the houndes can hunt no further

The wyndes, the fyrst one longe and. vi. shorte.

The secoud, one longe, and one short

The thyrde, one longe.

23

Meere the fore is cethed blowe after this  
maner for the torpers.

One longe, two short.

The second winds, one short, and one longe

Note this is the chefest and principallest poynt to be  
learned.

Euery longe conteyneth in blowyng. vii. quauers,  
one mynyme, and one quauer.

One mynyme conteyneth foure quauers

One short conteyneth thre quauers.

The ende of the whole measures of blowyng

Imprinted at London in saynt Martyns Parish  
in y<sup>e</sup> bynetre vpon the thre Crane wharfe by  
Wylliam Coplande.



with some of the most  
valuable of the old  
manuscripts

now in the hands of  
the British Museum

and the Bodleian

at Oxford

and the University of

Cambridge

and the University of

Leeds

and the University of

Manchester

and the University of

Sheffield



**Here begynneth a tre**  
**tyle of fpyshynge wyth an Angle.**





**S**alomon in his parables sayth that a good spirite maketh a flourishing age, that is a fayre age & a long. And sith it is so I aske this question, whiche be the meanes & the causes that enduce a man into a mery spirite: Truly to my best discrecion it semeth good disportes & honest games in whom a mā ioyeth wout any repentance after. Then foloweth it that good dysportes and honest games: because of mans fayre age and longe lyfe. And therfore now wyll I choose of foure good dysportes and honest games, that is to wete of Haukyng, Huntynge, & fylshing, & for fowling. The best to my discrecion which is fylshing called anglyng with a rod, and a lyne, and an hooke, and therof to treat as my symple wit maye suffyse, both for the sayd reason of Salomon and also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

*Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant. Hec tria, mens leta, labor, et moderata dieta.*

**W**e shall vnderstand þ this is for to say, yf a mā lacke leche or medicine, he shall make thre thinges bys medicine & he shall neuer need moe. The first of them is a mery thought. The seconde is a labour not outragious. The thirde is diet mesurable. The first if a mā will euer more be in mery thought & haue a glad spirite, he muste eschew al contrarious company and all places of debate where he myght haue any occasions of melācoly, & yf he will haue a labour not outragious: he muste the ordeyne him to his hartes ease, and pleasance without study, pēssifnes of trauayle, a mery occupaciō which may reioyce his hert, and in which his spirites may haue a mery desite. And yf he wyll be dieted measurably he must eschew all places of ryot, whiche is cause of surfet and of sykenesse, and he must draw hym to places of sweet ayre and hungry, and eat nourishable meates and distable also.



**A**s noble than wyll I describe the sayde dyspo-  
ted and games to fynde the best of them as bere-  
ly as I can, al be it that the ryght noble and ful worthy  
prince Duke of Yorke late called master of y game, hath  
discriued the mythes of hunting lyke as I think to dis-  
cryue of it & of all other. For huntynge as to myne entet  
is to laborous. For the hunter muste alwaye rune and  
folow his houndes traveling and sweetyng full soze. He  
bloweth tyll hys lippes blyster. And whan he weneith  
it be a hare: ful oft it is an hedgehog. Thus he chaseth  
and woteith not what. He cometh home at even rayne  
beten, piked, & his clothes torne, wetethod and al myrie  
Some houndes lost, some surbate. Such greues & ma-  
ny other happeth vnto the hunter, which for displeasance  
of the that loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me  
semeth that this is not the best disport & game of y sayd  
four. The disport & game of Hauking is laborous and  
noyus also (as me semeth). For as ofte the faukener le-  
seth his haukes as the hunter his houndes, than is hys  
game, & disporte gone, ful often crieth & whisteleth tyl he  
be right euell a thrust. His hauke taketh abow & lyst not  
ones on hym to regard, whā he wolde haue her to flee:  
thā wyll she bath. Wyth misteding she chal haue y fronte  
y eye, the cray, & many other sicknesses y bryngeith therein  
to saule. Thus by prose this is not the best disporte and  
game to the sayd four. The disporte and game of fou-  
lyng me semeth mooste simplest. For in the wynter sea-  
son the fouler spedeth not but in the hardest and coldest  
wether which is greuous, for whā he wold go to his gin-  
nes he may not for cold. Many a gin & many a snare he  
maketh yet sorily doth he fare, at mozne tyde in y dew he  
is wete thod vnto his taile. Many other such I could tel  
but dred of mangre maketh me to leue. Wh<sup>o</sup> me semeth



that huntynge, and hauking, and also fouling be so labo-  
rous & greuous, that none of them may perfourme nor  
be very meane to enduce a man to a mery spirite whiche  
is cause of this longe life according vnto the sayde para-  
ble of Salomon, Doubtles then foloweth it yf it muste  
nedes be yf disport of fishig with an angle. For all other  
maner of fishyng is also labourous and greuous, often  
making of folkes full wete and colde, whiche many ty-  
mes hath be seen cause of great infirmities, but the ang-  
ler may haue no colde nor no disease nor angre, but yf he  
be causer hym selfe, for he may not lese at the moste but  
a line or an hooke: of which he may haue store plentie of  
his owne makynge, as this symple treatyse shall teache  
hym. So then his losse is not greuous, and other grefes  
may he not haue sauyng, but yf any fysh breke awaye  
after yf he is taken on the hooke, or els yf he catch nought  
whiche is not greuous, for if he fayle of one he may not  
fayle of an other, if he doth as this treatyse teacheth but  
if there be nought in the water, & yet at the least he hath  
his holosome walke and mery at his ease, sweet syte of yf  
sweete sauoure of the medow floures that maketh hym  
hungry. He heareth yf melodious armony of foules. He  
seeth the yonge swas, heros, duckes, cootes, & many other  
foules wyth their broodes, which me semeth better then  
all the noyse of houndes, yf blastes of hornes & the scrye  
of foules, yf hunters, faukeners, & foulers can make. And  
if yf angler take fysh: surely then is there no man merier  
then he is in his spirite. And who so wil vse this game of  
angling: he muste ryse erly, which is profitable to man  
in this wise. That is to wete, moste to the health of hys  
soule. For it shall cause him to be holy, & to yf helth of his  
body, for it shall cause hym to be whole. Also to yf encrease  
of his goodes, for it shall make him riche, as the olde  
Englyshe



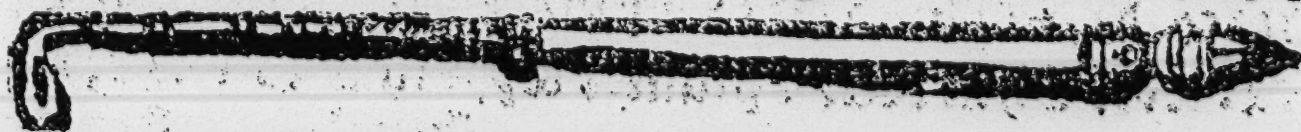
Englyshe proverbe sayth in this wyse. Whoso wyll ryse  
erly, shalbe hely, helthy, & happy. Thus haue I proued  
in myne entent that the disport and game of angling: is  
the very mene and cause that enduceth a man into a me-  
ty spirite, whiche after the sayd parable of Salomon &  
the sayd doctrynge and the Philike maketh a flouryng  
age & a longe, and therfore to all you that ben vertuous  
gentyll, & free borne, I write & make this simple treatise  
folowynge, by þ which ye may haue the full craft of ang-  
lyng to disporte you at your lust, to the intent þ your age  
may the more floure, and the more lenger endure.

**I**f ye wil be crafty in angling, ye must fyrst learne to  
make your barneys, that is to wete your rod, your li-  
nes of diuers coloures, after that ye must know how  
ye shall angle, in what place of the water, how deep and  
what tyme of the daye, for what maner fysh, in what  
weather, how many impedimentes there bene of fyshyng  
that is called angling, and in specially with what bay-  
tes to euery diuers fysh, in euerye myneth of the yere.  
How ye shall make your baytes breed, where ye shal fid  
thē, and how ye shall finde them, and how ye shall keepe  
them, and for the most crafty thing, how you shal make  
your hookes of Steele and of osmounde. Some for þ dub  
and some for the rote and the grounde.

**A**nd how you shall make your rod craftely, heere I  
shall teache you, ye shall cut betwene Michelmaz & Ca-  
dellmas a fayre staffe of a fadome and a halfe long and  
arne great of basyll, wyllow, or aspe, and breeth hym in  
a hote iouen, and let hym euen. Then let hym coole and  
dye a moneth, take then and fete him fast wyth a cok-  
shote corde, and binde it to a fourme of an euen square  
great tree. Then take a plumer wyre that is euen, and  
B-iii. straight



Straight, and sharpe at the one ende, and heate the sharpe  
 ende in a charcole fire till it be hote, and bren the staffe  
 therwylth throughe, euer streyght in the pith at bothe en-  
 des tyll they meet, and after that bren hym in the nether  
 ende wylth a birde bzoche, and wylth other bzoche, eche  
 greater then other, and euer the greatest the last, so that  
 ye make your hole aye tapre wyse. Then let him lye styll  
 and kele two dayes, unfrete him then and let hym drye  
 in a house roofe, in the smoke tyll he be throughe dry in þ  
 same seasō take a fayre yerde of grene hasell, and bethe  
 it euen and strayght and let it drye wylth the staffe and  
 when they ben dry make the yerde meete vnto the hole  
 in the staffe vnto halfe the length of the staffe, and to  
 perfourme þ other halfe of þ crop, take a fayre shote of  
 blacke thorne, crabtree, medier oz els of Jenepe cut in  
 the same season, & well bethed and streyght, & set thyme  
 together fetely, so that the crop may iustlye enter all in  
 to the sade hole. Then chaue your staffe and make hym  
 tapre waye, then byzell the staffe at bothe endes wylth  
 longe hoopes of yron, oz laton in þ clenest wyse, a pyke  
 in the nether ende fastened to a renning byce, to take in &  
 out your crop. Than set your crop an handfull wylthin  
 the ouer ende of your staffe, in suche wise, þ it be as byg  
 there, as in any other place aboue, then arme your crop  
 at þ ouer ende do bene to the frete to a line of lxx beares,  
 & double the line & frete it fast in the toppe wylth a bowe  
 to fasten on your line. And thus shall ye make you a rod  
 so pryuy that ye may walke therwylth, and there wyll  
 neuer any man mete what thynge ye go aboute. It wyll  
 be very lyght & nymble to fische wylth at your pleasure, &  
 for the more redines, lo here a figure therof in example.





**A**fter ye haue thus made your rod: ye must lerne for  
to colour your lines of heare in this wyse. First ye  
muste take of a whyte horse taylor the longest heare  
& fayrest y<sup>e</sup> ye can fynde, & ever the rounder that it be: the  
better it is. Departe it in fyve partes, and every part ye  
shall colour by hym self in diverse colours, as yelow, e,  
greene, browne, tawny, russet, and duske colour. And for  
to make good greene colours on youre heare, ye shall  
doo take smale ale a quarte, and put it into a lytle pan,  
and put thereto halfe a pound of Alum, and put thereto  
your heare & let it boyle softlye halfe an houre. Than  
take out your heare and let it drye, than take a pottell of  
faire water and put it in a pan and put therein two han-  
des full of wyrene, and presse it wyth a tyle stone, and  
let it boyle softlye the space of an houre. And whan it is  
yelow on the scumme: put therein your heare, wyth  
halfe a pound of coperose beaten in powder, and let it  
boyle halfe a myle waye. And than set it downe and let  
it keele fyve or sixe houres. Than take out the heare and  
dye it, and it is than the fynest greene that is possible to  
be hadde for the water. And ever the more that ye put  
thereto of coperose the better it will be, or elles in y<sup>e</sup> stede  
of it vertgrese.

**A**nd another way may ye make a bryghter greene, as  
thus. Lette wood your heare in a wooden fat of lyght  
plunket colour, and than set hym in olde or wyren like  
as I haue shewed you before, saving ye shall not putte  
therin neyther coperose or vertgrese.

**F**or to make your heare seme yelow, dight it with A-  
lum as I haue sayd before, and after that with oldes or  
wixen, without coperose or vertgrece.

**A**n other yelow ye shall make thus, Take smale ale a  
pottell, and stampe thre handfull of walnut leues & put  
it



it together, and put in your heare till that it be as deep  
as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make russet heare.

¶ Take a pynte of stronge lye & a half pounce of soote,  
and a litle ioyce of walnut leues and a quart of alum, &  
put them all together in a pan, and boyle them wel, and  
whan it is colde: put in your heare till it be as darke as  
ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne colour.

¶ Take a pounde of soote & a quarte of ale, and seeth  
wyth as many walnut leues as ye may, and whan they  
be blacke set it from the fyre, and put theyr in heare and  
let it lye styll til it be as browne as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

¶ Take stronge ale, and soote and tempre the together  
and put there to your heare two dayes and two nightes,  
and it shalbe a right good colour.

¶ For to make a tawny colour.

¶ Take lyme and water & put them together, and also  
put your heare therein foure or fyue houtes. Then take it  
out, and put it into a tanners ose one day, and it shalbe  
as fine a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpose.

¶ The syrte parte of your heare, ye shal kepe styll white  
for lynes, for the double hooke to fishe for the troute and  
grasynge, and for small lynes for to lye for the roche &  
the Dale.

**W**han your heare is thus coloured: ye muste knowe  
for whyche waters, and for whyche seasons they  
shall serue. The greene colour in all cleere waters from  
April vnto Septembre. The yelow colour in euery cleere  
water, from Septembre to Nouembre, for it is lyke to  
the wedes and other maner of grasse whyche groweth  
in the waters and ryuers whan they be broken.

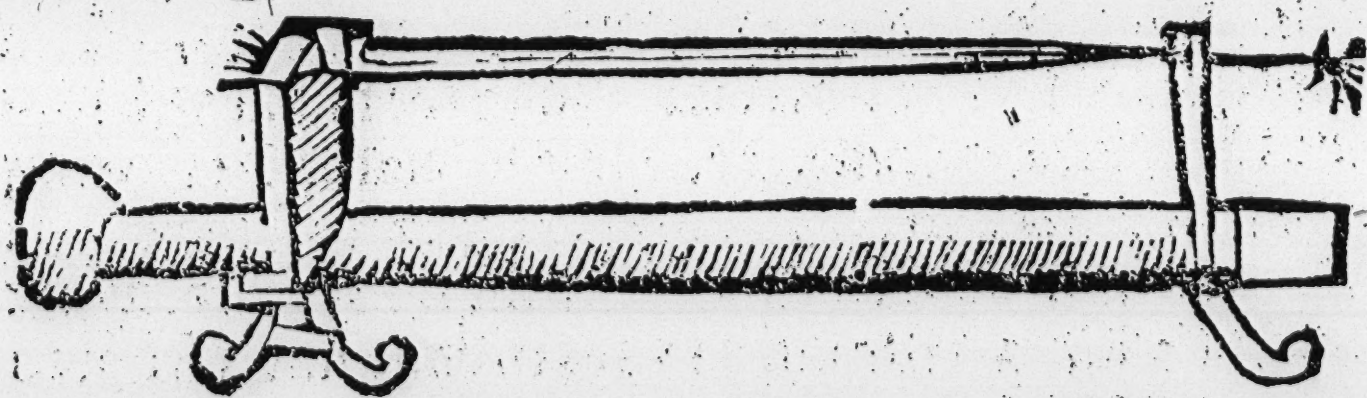
The



The russet colour serueth al the winter vnto the ende of Apryll, as well in riuetes as in pooles, oz lakes.

The browne colour, serueth for that water þ is black dedith in riuers oz other waters, The tawny colour, for these waters that ben hethy oz mozyth.

**N**ow muste ye make your lynnes in this wyse. First looke ye haue an instrument like vnto this figure portrayed folowing. Than take your heare and cut of the ende an handfull large oz more. For it is neyther stronge nor sure. Than turne the top to the taylor, every one lyke muche, and departe it into thre partes. Than knyt euery parte at one ende by him selfe, and at the other ende knit all thre together. And than put the same ende in that other ende of your instrument that hath but one clyfte. And than set that other ende fast wyth the wedge foure fyngers in al shorter than your heare. Than twyne euery warpe one waye, and lyke muche, and fasten them in thre cleftes alyke streyght. Take that out at that other ende, & than twine it that way that it wil delyze ynough. Than strayne it a lylle and knyt it for bndoyng, & that si good. And for to know how to make your instrument lo here is a fygure. And it shalbe made of tree, sauynge the bolle vnderneath, whyche shalbe of yron.





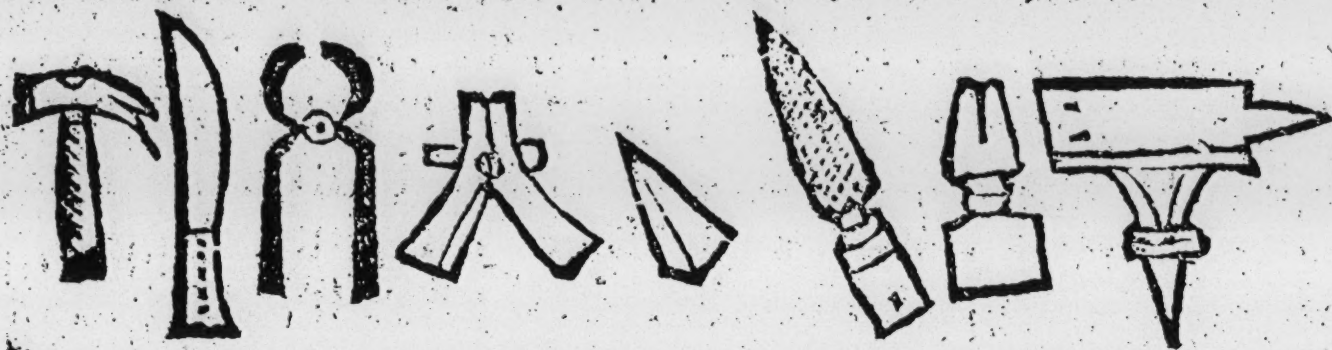
**S**o whan ye haue as many of y lynkes as ye suppose wyll suffice for y length of a lyne: than must ye knyght them together with a water knot, or els a Dutch knot, and whan your knot is knit: cut of the boorde thort endes a straw bred fro the knot. Thus shall your lynes be sayre and fyne, and also ryght sure for anye maner of fyfthe.

**Y**e shall vnderstand, that the mooste subtyl and hardest craft in making your harneys, is for to make your hookes. For whose makynge ye must haue fete toles thyn and sharpe and small beaten, a semy clame of Iron, a bender, a payre of long and smal tanges, and an harde knyfe some dele thicke and an anuyde, and a lytle hammer.

And for small fyfthe, ye shall make your hookes of the smallest quarell nedilles that ye can fynde of Steele, & in thys wyse ye shall put the quarell in a red charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Than take him out and let him kele, and ye shall finde him well a-layed for to fyle. Than rapse the berde wyth your knyfe & make y poynt sharpe. Than alaye him agayne or els he wil bzeake in the bendyng. Than bende hym like to y bende accorde to the purpose. And greater hookes ye shal make in y same wyse of great nedles, as broderers nedelles, or taylers, or shoemakers nedles, spere poyntes of shomakers nalles in especial y best for great fyfthe, and looke y they bed at the poynt whā they ben alayed, for els they be not good. Whan the hooke is beded bete the hinder ende abzode, & fyle it smothe for fretting of y lyne. Than put it into the fyre agayne, & geue it an eay red bete. Than sodenly quenche it in water, and it wyll be harde and strong. And for to haue knowledge in your instrumentes: loe they be here in figure portrayed.

Hammer





**¶** If ye haue made your hokes: the must ye set them on your lynes according in greatnes & strength in this wyse, ye shal take small rede sylk, if it be for a great hooke the double it not twined. And els for smal hokes let it be single, & therewith frete thicke the line there as the one ende of youre hooke shal lyt a strabo byede. Then set there your hooke and frete him with the same threde the two partes of y<sup>e</sup> lengthe that shalbe fret in all. And when ye come to the thirde part, then turne the ende of your lyne agayne vpon the frete double, and frete it so double at the other thirde parte, then put your threde in at the hole twis oz thysle, and let it goe eche tyme round aboute the yerde of your hooke. then wete the hole and drawe it tyll it be faste and looke that your lyne lie euermore within your hokes, and not without, then cut of the lynes ende and the threde as nigh as ye may sauynge the frete.

**¶** So ye knowe with how great hokes ye shal angle to euery fysh, now I wyll tell you with how many heares ye shal Angle to euery fysh. Fyrst for the Menech with a line of one heare. For the watyng roche y<sup>e</sup> blecke the Gogyn & the Ruf with a line of two heares, for the Darle & the great roche with a line of thre heares. For the Berch with Flounder and bremet with foure heares For the Cheyn chubbe, the Breme, the Têche and the

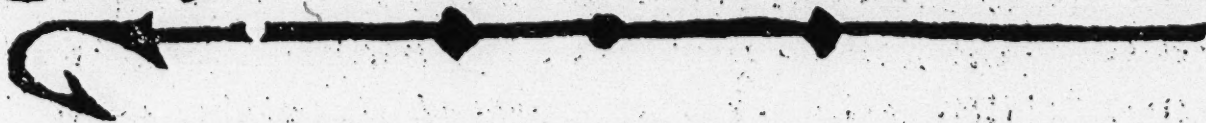


Cele wyth six heares. For the fronte, grayfynge barbyl, &  
 the great cheuyn: wyth nyne heares. For the great wyth  
 twelue heares. For the Samon wyth .xv. heares, and  
 for the pike wyth a chalke lyne made browne wyth your  
 browne colour aforesayd armed wyth a line as ye shall  
 heare hereafter whan I speake of the pyke. Your ly-  
 nes must be plummed wyth lead. And ye shall wete that  
 the nexte plumbe to the hooke, shalbe therfro a large fot  
 & more, and every plūbe a quantitie vnto the greatnes  
 of the lyne. There be thre maner of plūbes for a ground  
 lyne rennyng. And for the flote let vpon the ground lyne  
 lyeng. x. plūbes ioynyng al together on the ground lyne  
 renning nyne or ten smal. The flote plūbe shalbe heuue  
 y the fyrst plucke of any fysche may pull it downe into  
 y water, and make your plumbes round and smothe, y  
 they stycke not on stones or no weedes, and for the more  
 vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygyres.

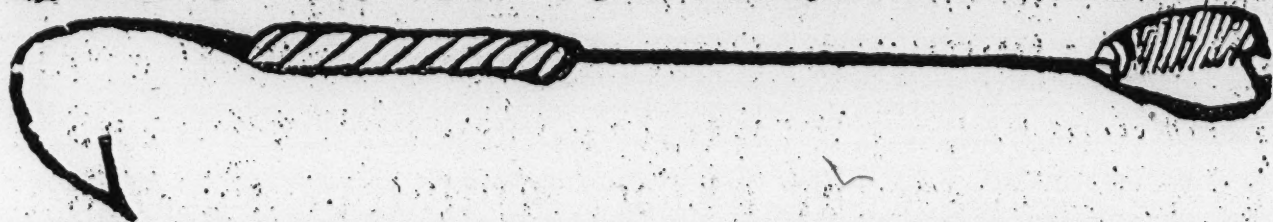
¶ The ground lyne, renning and lieng.



¶ The flote lyne, and the lyne for Berche or Tench.



¶ The lyne for a pyke, plūbe, corke and armed w wyre



¶ When shall ye make your flotes in this wyse.

Take a fayre corke that is clene wout any holes  
 and bore it throughe wyth a small hote yron, and put  
 therin a pen iuste and streyght, ever more note the grea-  
 ter



ter pen, and the greater hole. Than shape it greete in the middes, and small at bothe endes, & specially sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the figures folowynge and make theym smothe on a gryndynge stoon or an ayle stone, and looke that fote for one heare be no more the a pele, for two heares as a beane, for .xii. heares as a walnut, & so every line must haue according to his portion. Al maner lines that be not for the ground: must haue fotes, and the renninge ground line must haue a fote, the lieng ground lyne must haue a fote.



**N**ow I haue lerned you to make al your barneys  
Here I wyl tell you how ye shall angle.

Ye shall vnderstande that there is syxe maner of anglyng. That one is at y ground for the troute and other fysh. And other is at the ground at an arche or a stang where it ebbeth and floweth: for bleke, roche, and Darle y thirne is wyth a fote for al maner of fysh. The fourthe wyth a merow for the Troute, without plumbe or flot. The fyfth is renning in the same for the Roche and Darle, wyth one or two heares and a fye. The sixt is a dubbed hooke, for the Troute or graylyng. And for the fyrst and principal poynt in angling: kepe the euer from the water for the syght of the fysh, eyther ferre vpon the lande, or els behynd a bushe that the fysh se you not. For yf they doo: they wyll not bite. And loke that ye shadow not the water as muche as ye maye. For it is that thing that wyll soone fraye the fysh. And if a fysh be a frayde: he wyll not byte long after. For all maner of



fythe that feed by the grounde ye shall angle for them to the botome, so that your hooke shall renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fythe y<sup>e</sup> fedeth aboue: ye shall angle for them in the middes of the water, or sodel beneath, or somdele aboue, for euer: the greater fythe: the nether he lyeth to the botom of y<sup>e</sup> water. And euer the smaller fythe the more he swimmeth aboue. The thirde good paynte is when the fishe biteth that ye be not to hasty to smyte, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be fere in the mouth of the fishe, & then abyde no lenger, & this is for the ground. And for the fote, when ye se it pulled softly vnder the water, or els carped softly vpon the water, then smyte. And looke that ye neuer ouersmite the strenght of your lyne for bzekyng. And yf it fortune you to smite a great fythe wyth a small harneis, then ye must lede hym in y<sup>e</sup> water, & labour him there tyll he be drow ned & overcome, Then take him as wel as ye ca<sup>n</sup> or may and euer beware that ye holde not euer the strengthe of your lyne. And as much as ye may let hym not com out of your lines ende strenght from you, but kepe hym euer vnder the rod, & euermore holde hym strenght so y<sup>e</sup> your line may susteyne, and beare his leapes, and his plüges wyth the helpe of your crosse and of your hande.

**T**here I wyl declare vnto you, in what place of the water ye shall angle, ye shall angle in a poole or in a standyng water in every place where it is any thing deepe.

There is no great choyse of anye place where it is any thing deep in a poole. For it is but a prison vnto all fythes & therfore it is the lesse maystry to take the. But in a riuer, ye shall angle in every place where it is depe  
and



and clere by the ground, as grauell or clay without mud  
or weedes, and in especiall if that there be a maner whyr-  
ling of water or a couert. As an holowe banke or great  
rootes of trees, or log weedes fletyng aboue the waters  
where as the fysh maye couer and hyde them selfe at  
certayne tymes whan they lyst. Also it is good for to  
angle in deep styffe streames, and also in balles of wa-  
ter and weares, and in flode gates or myll pyttes.

And at the banke, and where the streame renneth nigh  
therby, and is depe and clere by the ground and in any  
other places wher ye may se any fysh haue any feding.

**A** Now shal ye wot, what tyme of the day ye shall  
angle. From the beginnyng of Maye vntyl it be  
September: the bytyng tyme is erye in the mornynge  
from four of the clocke vnto eyght of the clocke, at after  
none from foure to eyght also, but not so good as in the  
mornynge. and if it be colde wynde and a lowyng day,  
it is muche better than a clere daye. Also manye poole  
fyshes wyl bite best in the morne tyme.

**A**nd yf ye se in any tyme of the day the Troupe or gra-  
ling lepe, angle to him with a dub according to the same  
moneth. And where the water ebbeth and floweth: yf the  
fysh wyl bite in some place at the ebbe, and in some place  
at the floud after they haue restyng behinde stanges, and  
arches of bydges, and other suche maner places.

**H**ere shal ye wit in what maner of wether ye shal  
angle in, as I said before in a darke lounyng day  
whan the winde bloweth softly. And in sommer season  
whan it is brenning hote, than it is naught. From Sep-  
tembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sunny daye it is ryghte  
good to Angle: and yf the winde in that season haue a-  
ny parte of the Wynt wether: than it is naught, and  
whan it is great wynde & whan it snoweth, rayneth, or  
hazleth



hyleth, or is a great tempest, as thander or lyghtninge  
or a wolp hote wether: than it is nought for to angle.

**Y**e shall now wit that there be twelue maner of im-  
pedimentes whiche cause a man to take no fysh,  
wythout other comyn that may casually hap. The  
first is yf your harneys be not mete, nor fetely made.  
The second is, if your baytes be not good nor fyne. The  
thirde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The.iiii.  
is yf the fysh be frayde wyth the syght of a man. The.  
v. yf that the water be very thicke, whyte or red of anye  
floud late falen. The. vi. yf the fysh be not for colde.  
The. vii. yf that the wether be hote. The. viii. yf it rayne  
The. ix. yf it hyle or snow The. x. yf it be tempest. The  
xi. yf it be great wynde. The. xii. yf the winde be in y east  
and that is worste. For commonly neyther wynter nor  
somer the fysh wyll not byte than. The west and the  
north winde ben good, but the south is best.

**A**nd nowe I haue tolde you howe to make your  
harneys, and how ye shall fysh therewith in all  
poyntes: reason wyll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye  
shall angle to every maner of fysh in every moneth of  
the yere, whych is all the effect of the craft. And wythout  
which baytes: knowe well by you, all your other crafte  
here tofore auaieth you not to purpose. For ye cannot  
bryng a hooke into a fysh mouth without a bayte, whi-  
che baytes for every maner of fysh, and for every mo-  
neth here foloweth in this wyse.

**A**s now because that the Samon is moste state-  
lye fysh that any man maye angle to in freshe  
water: Therfore I purpose to begin at hym,

The



✠ The Samon is a gentyll fische, but he is comberous  
 for to take. For comely he is but in deep places of great  
 ryuers, and for the mooste parte he holdeth him in y<sup>e</sup> mid-  
 des of it, that a man may not come at him. And he is in  
 season fro Marche vnto michelmas. In whyche season  
 ye shal angle to him with these baites whan ye may get  
 them. fyrst wyth a red worme in the beginninge & ene-  
 ding of the season, and also with a grub that breedeth in  
 a dunghill, and especially wyth a souerayne bayte that  
 breedeth in a water docke. And he bideth not at y<sup>e</sup> ground  
 but at the fote, also ye maye take him, but it is seldome  
 seene with a grub at suche tymes as whan he lepeeth, in  
 lyke forme and maner as ye doo take a troute or a gra-  
 lyng, and these ben well proued baytes for the Samon.

**T**he Troute for bycause he is a right deynceous fish  
 and also feruent biter, we shal speake next of hym.

He is in season fro Marche vnto Mychelmas. He  
 is on cleane grauell grounde, and in a streame, ye maye  
 angle to hym at all tymes wyth a ground lyne, lieng or  
 renning, sauyng only in leaping tyme, and than wyth a  
 dubbe. And erly wyth a renning ground line, and forth  
 on the day with a fote lyne.

Ye shal angle to him in Marche with a menow han-  
 ged on your hooke by the nether nes wout fote or plube  
 drawing vp and down in the streame till ye feele hi fast.

In the same tyme angle to hym with ground lynes, &  
 with a red worme for y<sup>e</sup> most sure. In April take y<sup>e</sup> same  
 baytes, and also Juneba, otherwoyse named. vii. eyes, &  
 also the caker y<sup>e</sup> breedeth in a great tree & the red snayle.

In may take the stone flye, & the bobbe vnder the tow-  
 lord & the sylk worm & the baite y<sup>e</sup> breedeth on a ferne lefe

✠ In Iune take a red worm & nip of the hed and a rod

M. i.

worme



worme before vpon the hooke. In July take þ great red  
 worme & the codworme together. In august take a fleshy  
 flye, and the great red worme, and the fat of the bakon,  
 and bynde them together aboute the hooke. In Septē-  
 bre take the red worme and þ menow, In October take  
 the same, for they ben special for the troute at all tymes  
 of the yere. From Apryll tyll September the troute lea-  
 peth, than angle to hym w a bobbed hooke accordynge  
 to the moneth whiche dubbed hookes ye shall fynde at þ  
 ende of this treatyle, and the monethed wyth them.

**T**he Grayling by an other name called Umbze is  
 a ryght delectuous fysh to mannes mouthe, and  
 ye may take hym lyke as ye doo the Troute, and these  
 ben hys baytes, In March and in Apryl the red worme  
 In May the greene worme a lytle brayled worme, the  
 Docke Canker and the hanthorne worme. In June the  
 bayte that breedeth betwene the tree and the barke  
 of an Oke. In Juli a bayte that bredeth on a ferne lese  
 and the great redeworme, and nyp of the head and put it  
 on your hooke and a Codworme before in Auguste the  
 red worme and a Docke worme, and all the yere after a  
 red worme.

**T**he Garbell is a swete fysh but it is squayly meate  
 and perylous for a mans body. For commonlye he  
 gyueth an introduccion to the febres. And yf that  
 he be eaten raw, he may be cause of mannes death, why-  
 che hath often tymes ben seene. These be hys baites. In  
 Marche and in Apryll take a fayre freshe cheese, & laye  
 it on a boorde, and cut it in small square peces of the len-  
 gth of your hooke. Than take a candell and brenne it at  
 the ende at the poynt of the hooke vnto the tyme that it  
 be yelow, & than bynde it on your hooke wyth fletchers  
 silke



like, and make it rough like a welbede, this bayte is good al the sommer season. In May & June take y hau thorne worme, & the great red worme, & nyp of the head and put vpon your hooke a codworme befoze, and that is a good bayte. In July take the redworme for chreef, & the hauthorne together, also the water docke lese worme together in august, and for all the yere, take the talaw of a chepe, & soft cheese of eche lyke muche, & a litel honye, & grind oz stape the together long & tēper it til it be tough and put thereto a lytle flour, & make it in small pelletes & that is a good baite to angle w at y ground, & looke y it sinke in y water, oz els it is not good to this purpose.

**T**he Carpe is a deynceous fishe, but there be but few in England, and therfore I wyte least of him he is an euyl fishe to take. For he his so strong enarmed in the mouth that there may no weke harneyes holde hi. And as touching his baytes I haue but litle knowledg of it, and I were lothe to wyte moze then I know, and haue proued. But well I know that the red worme and the menow ben good baytes for him, at all tymes, as I haue heard saye of persons credible, and also found wri- ten in bookes of credence.

**T**he cheuin is a stately fishe, and his head is a deyni morsell. There is no fish so strongly enarmed wyth scales on the bode, and because he is a stronge biter: he hath the moze baytes whiche ben these. In Marche the red worme at the ground, for commonly then he wyll bite there at all tyme of the yere, yf he be any thyng hungry. In Apryll the dicke Canker that breedeth in the tree, & worme that breedeth betwene the rynde and the tree of an oke. The red worme, and the yong frothes when the feete be cut of. Also the stone flie, the bob vnder the colwe tozde, the red snayle, In Maye, the bayte that breedeth



in the osyer lefe, & the Docke canker together vpon your  
 hooke, and a bayte that breedeth on a ferne lefe, the rede  
 worme, and a bayte that breedeth on a hauthorne, and a  
 bayte that breedeth on an oken lefe, and a silke worme,  
 and a codworme together. In June take the creeker and  
 the doxe, and also a rede worme, the head cutte of and a  
 codworme before, and put them on the hooke. Also a  
 bayte in the osyer lefe, ponge frosches, the three fete cute  
 of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The baite on  
 the hauthorne, and y codworme together & also a grub  
 that breedeth on a dunghill, a great greschop and y hum  
 blebee in the medow. Also ponge bees, and pong hornet  
 tes, also a great breedeth fly that breedeth in pathes me  
 dows, and the flye that is amonge pismir hylles. In  
 August take worste wormes, and magettes to Mychel  
 mas. In September the red worme, and also take the  
 baytes when ye may get them, that is to wyte, cheryes,  
 and ponge myce, not hered, and the house combe.

**T**he Breme is a noble fysh, and a deynceous, and  
 ye shall angle for hym from March vnto august  
 wyth a red worme, and then with a butter flye, & a gree  
 ne flye, & with a bayte that breedeth among greene reed  
 and a baite that breedeth in the barke of a dead tre, and  
 for bremettes take magottes. And from that tyme forth  
 al the yere after take the red worme, & in the riuer brow  
 ne brede. More baytes there be, not easy, and therfore I  
 let them passe.

**T**he Tenche is a good fishe, and healeth all maner  
 of other fishe y bene hurte if they may come to him  
 He is mooste parte of the yere in the mud, & styzeth mooste  
 in June and July, and in other season but lytle. He is  
 an euill byter, and hys baytes bene these for all the  
 yere, browne bread tolsted with hony in likenes of a but  
 tred



fred lofe, & the great redde worme. And take the blacke  
bloude in the heart of a cheep, & floure & hony, & tempre  
them altogether somedele softer then past, & anoynte the  
red worme therewith, bothe for hye fishe and for other.

And they wyll byte muche the better therat, at altymes.

**T**he perche is a deynceous fysh, & passinge hol some,  
and after bytyng. These bene hye baytes. In march the  
redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowetord.

In may y flothorne worme, & the codworme. In June y  
bayte that breedeth in an olde felie oke, the great caker

In July the baitd y breedeth on the osler lefe, & the bob  
that breedeth on a dunghil, & the bathorne worme, & the  
cod worme. In Auguste the red worme and magottes,  
and all the yere after take the red worme for the best.

**T**he roche is an ealy fysh to take, & if he be fat & pe  
ned the is he good meat, & these be his baytes. In Mar-  
che the red worme. In Apryl the bobbe vnder the cow-  
tord. In Maye the bayte that breedeth on the oken lefe &  
the bod on the dunghyl. In June the bayte that breedeth  
on osler, & the codworme. In July house spies & the bait  
that breedeth on an oke, & the nutworme, & mathewes &  
maggots vnto michelmas, & the after y the fat of bakō.

**T**he Dace is a gentyl fishe to take & if it be wel refert  
the it is good meat. In March his bayt is a red worm.  
And in April the bob vnder the cowtorde. In Maye the  
Dorke canker, & the bayte on the slothorne & on the oken  
lefe. In June the codworme & the bayt on the osler and  
the white grub in the dunghil. In Juli take house spies  
& flies y breede in pisner hilles, y codworme & magotes  
vnto michelmas, & if y water be clere ye shall take fysh  
whē other tak none, & fro the time forth do as ye do for y  
roche, for comōly it is seen y their bitig & baytes be lyke  
The bleke is but a feble fishe, yet he is hollō, his bait



fro march to Michelmass be the same y I haue writen be  
fore for y rothe and the darsle, sauing al y somer season y  
ye may angle for him with a house flie, & in winter season  
w bakon & other baite made as ye hereafter maye know.

✠ The Ruf is right and holsome fishe, & ye shall angle  
to him wyth the same baites in all seasons of the yere &  
in the same wyse as I haue tolde you of the perche, for  
they be like in fyshe and feedyng, sauyng the ruf is lesse  
and therfore ye must haue the smaller bayte.

¶ The Flounder is a holsome fyshe & a fre, & a subtyll  
byter in hys maner. For commonly whā he seuketh hys  
meat he fedeth at the ground, & therfore ye muste angle to  
hym wyth a ground line lieng, & he hath but one maner  
of bayte, & that is a red worme, & that is moste chese for  
all maner of fyshe.

¶ The Gogyn is a good fyshe of  
the mochenes, & he biteth wel at the ground, & hys bay-  
tes for all the yere ben these, the red worme, codworme &  
magottes & ye must angle to him w a flote, and let your  
bayte be nere the botome, oz els vpon the ground.

¶ The menow whē he shineth in y water, thē he is bit-  
ter, and though is body be but litle yet he is a rauenous  
byter, and egre, and ye shall angle for him with the same  
baytes y ye doo for y gogin sauing they muste be small.

¶ The Ele is a quaysi fishe, a rauenour & deuourer of  
the broode of fish, & the pyke also is a deuourer of fyshe,  
I put thē bothe behind al other for to angle, for this eele  
ye shall find an whole in y ground of water, & it is blew &  
blackish, there put in your hoke till y it be a foote w in y  
hole & your baite shall be a great agletwiche oz a menow.

The pike is a good fishe but for he deuoureth so manye  
as wel of his owne kinde as of other, I loue him y lesse  
& for to take hym ye shall doo th<sup>o</sup>. Take a rothe oz a fresh  
hering, & a wyze wyth a hooke in y ende & put it in at the  
mouth



mouth, and out at y<sup>e</sup> taile down by y<sup>e</sup> ridge of the fresh he-  
ring & thā put the lyne of your hooke in after, and draw  
the hooke into y<sup>e</sup> cheke of the fresse herring, thā put a plu-  
be of lead upon your line a yerde longe from youre hoo-  
ke, & a flote in midway betwene, & cast it in a pyt where  
the pikes vse, & this is the best and most surest crafte to  
take the pike. And thzee maner of taking hym there is,  
take a froshe, & put it on your hooke at y<sup>e</sup> neck between y<sup>e</sup>  
skin & y<sup>e</sup> body, on y<sup>e</sup> back halfe, & put on a flot a yerde ther-  
to & cast it where the pike haunteth & ye shall haue hym.

¶ An other maner, take the same bait & put it in assafe-  
tida, & cast it into the water w<sup>th</sup> a corde and a corke and  
ye shall not fayle of him. And yf ye list to haue a good

sporte, thā tye the corde to a gosse foote, & ye shall se good  
halyng whether the gosse oz the pike shall haue the better

**N**ow ye wote wyth what baytes and howe ye shall  
Nangle w<sup>th</sup>to euery maner of fysh. Nowe I wyll tell  
you how ye shall kepe and fsede your quicke baytes, yee  
shall feede and kepe them all in generall, but euery ma-  
ner by him selfe wyth suche thynges in and on whych  
they bzeede. And as longe as they be quicke & newe they  
be fyne. But whan they be in a slough oz els dead than  
ben they nought. Out of these ben excepted thzee broo-  
des, that is to wyte of hornetes, humblebees, and was-  
pes, whome ye shall bake in bzeade, and after dype theyr  
heades in bloud and let them dype. Also except magots  
tes, whiche whan they be bred graat wyth their naturall  
feedyng. ye shall fed them farthermore with sheps tallow  
And take good hede y<sup>e</sup> in going about your dysportes ye  
open no mas gates but y<sup>e</sup> ye shut the agayn, Also ye shall  
not vse this forsayd crafty dysporte for no courtousny to  
the encreasing & sparing of your  
pally for your solace, & to r-



specyally of your soule. For whan ye purpose to go on  
your disportes in fylshyng, ye wyll not desyre greatelye  
many persons with you whiche myght let you of your  
game. And than ye maye serue god deuoutlye in sayinge  
effectually your customable prayers. And thus doynge:  
ye shall eschew and also auoyde many vices, as ydelnes  
whiche is principall cause to enduce man to many other  
vices as it is right wel knowē, Also ye shall not be to ra-  
uenous in taking of your sayd game, as to much at one  
time whiche ye may lightly doo yf ye doo in euery point  
as this presēt treatyse sheweth you, which should lyght-  
ly be the occasion to destroye youre owne disportes and  
other mens also. And whan ye haue a sufficient messe ye  
should coueyte no more at that tyme. Also ye shall besye  
your selfe to nourish the game in al that ye may and al-  
so to destroy all suche thynges as bene deuourers of it.  
Finis.

**A**nd all those that dooth after thys rule shall haue the  
blessyng of God and saynt Peter, whiche he them graūt  
that with his precious bloud vs bought. Amen.

**H**ere endeth the booke of Hauking, Hunting, and  
Fylshyng, with other diuers matters.

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in the nyete vpon the thre Crane wharfe by  
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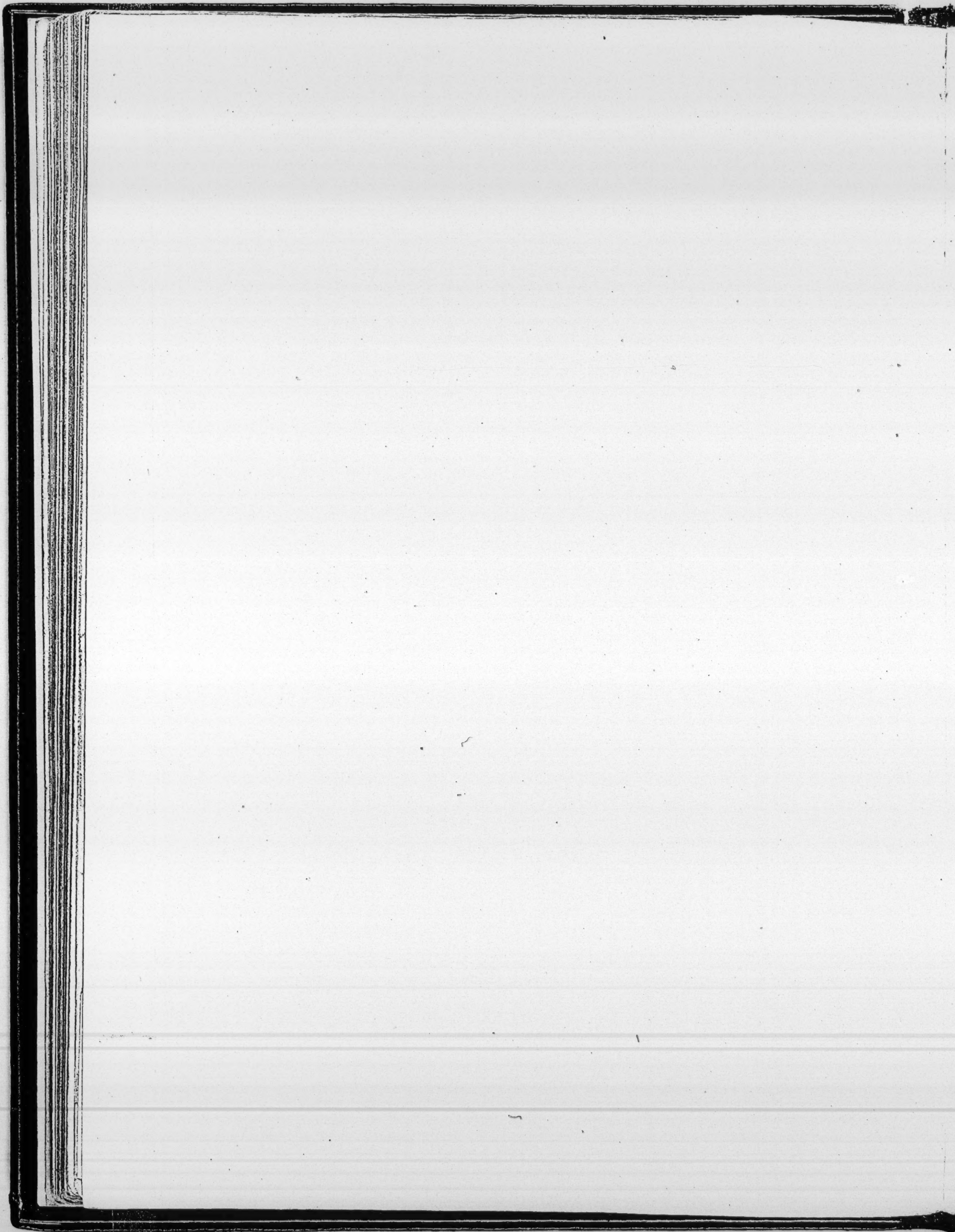
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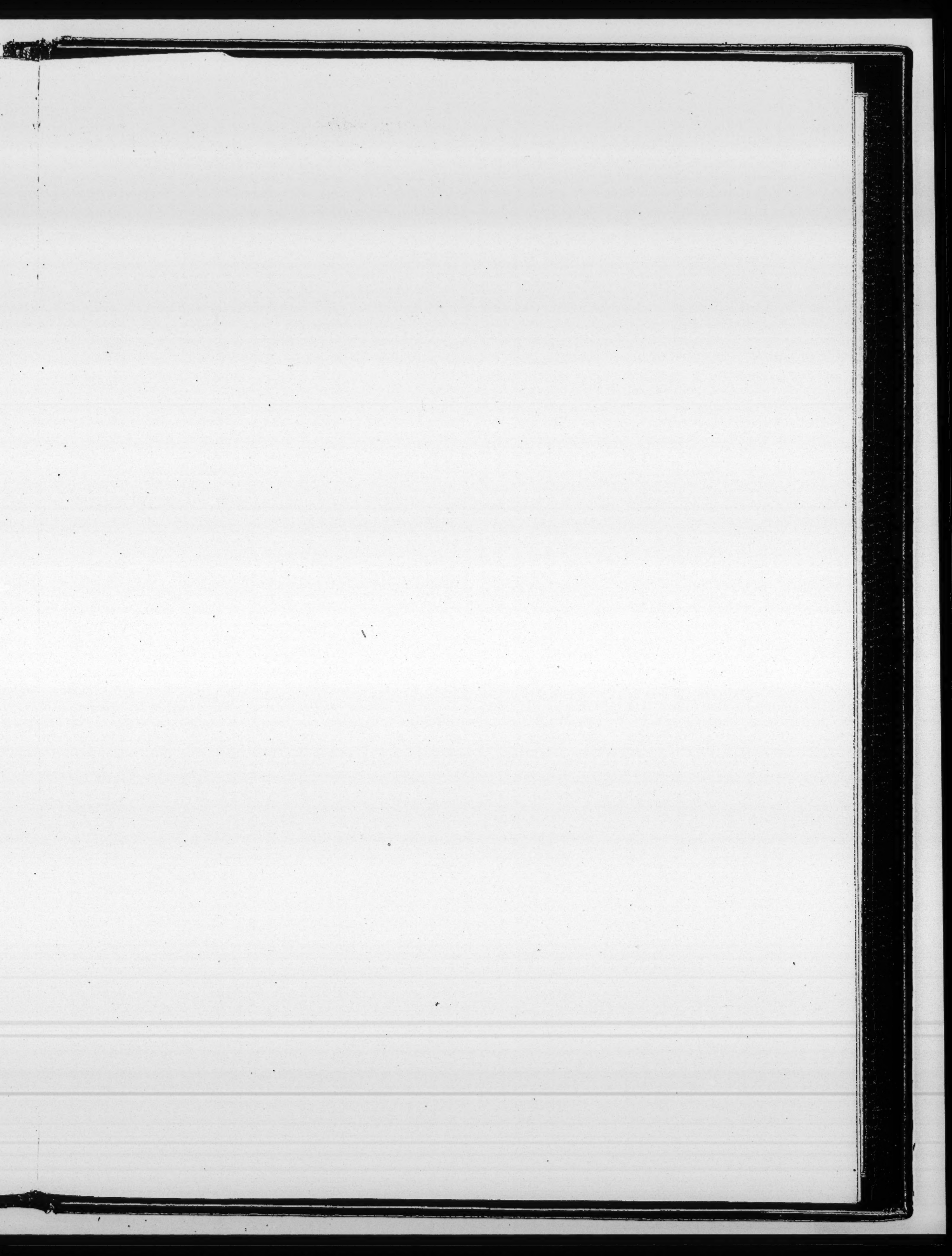














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